THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 10 10-1y

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Kinston,.....April 9th
Beaufort, Good Friday,..... " 10th
New Berne, Easter Day,..... " 12th
Pugh's Chapel, Pitt county,..... " 15th
Trinity Church, Beaufort county,..... " 17th
Zion Church, " " ..... " 18th
Washington,..... " 19th
Plymouth,..... " 22d
Elizabeth City,..... " 24th
Hertford, Perquimans county,..... " 26th
Statesville,..... " 28th
Edenton,..... " 30th
Windsor,..... May 3d
Woodville,..... " 4th

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

Patrick Murphy, vs. John L. McMillan and James W. Russ. } Original Bill.

IT APPEARING UPON AFFIDAVIT, that John L. McMillan, one of the defendants in the above entitled suit, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, he is hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1868, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said suit, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him.

Witness, FREDERICK D. POISSON, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of New Hanover, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1867.

FREDERICK D. POISSON,
Clerk and Master.
march 13 5-6w

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Constitutional Convention," (So-called.)

NIGHT SESSION.

SATURDAY, March 14, P. M.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour.

Hood (negro), called up his ordinance legalizing marriages celebrated under license issued by the military.

The ordinance was read, when Hood (negro), explained his reasons for offering it and moved to suspend the rules. Carried.

Mr. Ellis moved to amend by saying "EXCEPT BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES, which shall not be valid."

Mr. Merritt called for the yeas and nays. *They were refused*, AND THE AMENDMENT WAS VOTED DOWN!

The ordinance was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Dowd introduced a resolution instructing the Legislature to provide for a new assessment of the lands of the State.—Referred to the committee of seventeen.

Harris, of Wake, (negro), moved to take up the ordinance reported by the committee on Divorce, granting a divorce to Palmer Babcock from his wife Lucina Babcock. The ordinance was read and adopted.

Cherry (negro), offered a petition for the divorce of Sarah Mitchell from her husband John Mitchell. Referred.

The following telegram from Mr. Sweet, at Charleston, who was appointed to wait on Gen. Canby, and consult him on the manner, &c., of holding the elections, was read:

"CHARLESTON, March 14, 1868.

Hon. C. J. Cowles:—"One ballot box and one ballot for Constitution, ordinances, and officers.—All returns to be made to Gen. Canby direct. If the Convention desire votes for local officers to be canvassed by Commissioners of their appointment, with office at Raleigh, there will be no objection. This involves more than one ballot box, which Gen. Canby thinks will be an unnecessary complication of the matter. Liquor order will be published as prior to the November elections.—The election in South Carolina has been ordered for the 14th, 15th and 16th of April, and the General thinks it desirable, in order to have sufficient time for preparation, that the election in North Carolina should be held a week or fortnight later. This dispatch embodies the result of my interview with Gen. Canby, and is approved by him.
W. H. S. SWEET."

A great many other ordinances, reported by the committee on Divorce were read.—The majority of them were unfavorably reported upon. Some few of them, however, were granted.

Mr. Abbott called up the ordinance authorizing the Western North Carolina railroad Company to increase its capital stock and for other purposes.

He offered as a substitute for the above an ordinance entitled an ordinance for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The substitute was read, when Mr. Abbott moved its adoption and called for the yeas and nays. The roll being called, resulted in its passage by a vote of yeas 63, nays 6.

Mr. Heaton, from the committee of 16, to whom was referred an ordinance amending the charter of the city of Wilmington, submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

The ordinance was read, and on motion, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance passed—yeas 56, nays 9.

The House soon thereafter adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY, March 16, 1868.

The Convention called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hudson of the city.

The petition from 1,200 citizens, asking the formation of a new county out of the counties of Rowan, Iredell, Cabarrus and Davie, was reported upon adversely.

The article upon amendments to the Constitution was taken up and put on its final passage.

The yeas and nays being called, the article was adopted by a vote of yeas 85, nays 10. (Party vote).

An ordinance in relation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was read and adopted.

An ordinance raising a committee to consist of E. W. Jones, C. C. Pool, and G. Cherry, (negro), to examine into the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal—the said committee to be paid $6 per day and their traveling and all incidental expenses while engaged in the work, and to report to the next Legislature or Convention, was considered.

After some debate it was determined to drop the matter until this evening.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee on Revision, reported the following substitute for section 22d of the Article on Suffrage:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith."

Also, this substitute for section 5 of the same article:

"The following classes shall be disqualified from office: First, All persons who shall deny the being of Amighty God; 2d, All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury or of any infamous crime since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship."

Mr. Durham said persons of color had become citizens since the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and of course every negro who had been convicted of an infamous crime before the war, during the war and even since the war, would not be disfranchised; but a white man, here at home, would be deprived of his rights to vote if he had been convicted of a crime. A *negro*, no matter what may have been the nature of his crime, committed within the last three, four or six years, would not be interfered with, but a *white man* would be. Mr. Durham then moved to strike the words "since becoming a citizen of the United States," giving the above reasons for wishing to so amend.

The question recurred upon Mr.. Durham's amendment. Mr. D. asked for the yeas and nays, but *they were refused*, and the amendment was voted down.

The article as amended was put on its passage and adopted by a strict party vote of yeas 79, nays 12.

Mr. French, of Chowan, introduced an ordinance chartering the Albemarle Railroad Co.

Mr. French moved to suspend the rules and put the ordinance on its passage, and explained the provisions of the ordinance at some length.

Mr. Moore opposed the passage of the ordinance. He said that the State had already been run into debt beyond her ability to pay for forty years to come.

Mr. Pool said that he had opposed all Railroad schemes presented here and would vote against this one, though he thought it had greater claims upon the consideration of the Convention than any yet presented.

The question recurred upon the motion to suspend the rules, and the motion was lost, a sufficient number not voting.

Hayes (negro), of Halifax, offered the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of this Convention that intermarriages and illegal intercourse between the races should be discontinued, and the interest and happiness of the two races would be best promoted by the establishment of separate schools."

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted, *after a refusal to have the yeas and nays.*

Mr. Candler now moved to reconsider the vote taken last night upon Mr. Ellis' amendment to Hood's ordinance, LEGALIZING all marriages celebrated under license issued by the military.

Hood (negro) moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were called for and had, and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrews, Benbow, Blume, Bryan, Carey, (negro,) Carter, Cherry, (negro,) Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Dickey, Eppes, (negro,) Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Rockingham, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) Gunter, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) Highsmith, (negro,) Hood, (negro,) Hyman, (negro,) Kinney, Laflin, Marshall, McDonald, of More, Morton, Murphy, Nance, pierson, (negro,) Po l, Ray, Renfrow, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Sweet and Tucker.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aydlott, Baker, Bradley, Candler, Daniel, Duckworth, Durham, Etheridge, George, Glover, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hoffler, Hollowell, Holt, Jones of Caldwell, Lennon, McCubbins, Merritt, Patrick, Parks, Read, Rose, Sanderlin, Turner and Williams, of Wake.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) from the committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of Plato Durham, Esq., reported *that they had failed to collect sufficient evidence* to inculpate Mr. Durham, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

Mr. Durham then arose and said:

I have to say, sir, in reference to this report, that, from the beginning, the whole matter has been a most fraudulent and cowardly attempt to cast reproach upon my character, and to prevent an investigation of the alleged fraud in passing certain ordinances which have passed this Convention. Fearing an investigation of the charges contained in the resolutions introduced by myself to investigate these corruptions, these charges of fraud in my election were trumped up by parties inside and outside of this Convention. to intimidate and drive me from that investigation. And, sir, I must be allowed here to say that, in the appointment of the delegates to serve with me on that Committee of investigation, it was the *intention* of the President to *prevent* a full and fair investigation, or it was intended as an *insult* to myself. If the latter, I can only say that I cannot be insulted in any such manner. The relations between one of the members of the Committee (Ashley) and myself were *known* by the President to be very unpleasant, and he also *knew* that I had refused, from the commencement of the session, to recognize the delegate from Wake, the other member of the Committee. And yet *these* are the delegates that the President appointed to serve with me upon that Committee.

The appointment was intended to prevent investigation and to insult me. But, as stated before, I was not insulted, nor can I be *from any such source*. It was my intention, at first, to refuse to meet these delegates. Soon afterwards, threats of violence were indicated, if the investigation shall be proceeded with. I then convened the Committee, merely because these cowardly threats were made.

The resolutions in reference to my election, introduced by the *black scoundrel* from Wake, were conceived in iniquity and fraud—not by him alone, but by certain parties *outside of this Convention*, who, when they could not combat the arguments of honorable men, resorted to this dastardly and lying manner to cast reproach upon my private character. And when the delegate from Pasquotank (C. C. Pool) signed the report, without any evidence or even a meeting of the Committee, he acted most unbecomingly, to say the least of it.

Briefly, in conclusion, I say, as I am not allowed to proceed without interruption, that the remarks I have made are only intended to expose the infamous fraud and damnable rascality, which prompted those who originated this base attempt to heap odium on my character. Not that I regard your action, whatever it may be; for, sir, if the Committee had reported that the allegations were true, I should have considered it a distinguished honor—coming, I say, *from such a source.*

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that he was surprised at such a disrespectful report, reflecting upon the character of an honorable gentleman (Mr. Durham). He hoped that the majority of the Republican party on this floor would be careful enough of their character, as *gentlemen*, not to entertain this report for a moment, but send it back to the committee from which it came, and if they should report at all, compel them to present a decent and respectable one. He (Mr. Graham) had always yielded due courtesy to the opposite side and he would demand and insist on proper courtesy being paid to the Conservative gentlemen.

After a long discussion, the report was re-committed to the committee, with instructions to collect all the evidence in the matter and present it with their report.

Mr. Cowles vacated the Chair, took the floor and entered into a long vindication of himself from charges of partiality brought by Mr. Durham.

Mr. Durham arose and repeated, in sum and substance, those charges and said that while he deprecated the necessity of his having been driven to use strong language, yet he had nothing now to apologise for—*gross injustice and clownish discourtesy* had characterized almost the whole of the proproceedings of this Convention.

The divorce case of Edward Shroyer was taken up.

On motion, the rules were suspended to put the ordinance granting the divorce on its passage. The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote stood yeas 31, nays 26, not a quorum voting.

Pending further action in the matter, Mr. Heaton offered an ordinance, providing for an election on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, State officers, Congressmen, &c., fixing the days of said election on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April next. The rules were suspended to put the ordinance on its passage, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in the passage of the ordinance, by a party vote of yeas 69, nays 5.

On motion, the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock, this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

Convention called to order at the usual hour.

Jones, of Washington, called up the ordinance providing for a Commission, consisting of *himself*, C. C. Pool and G. Cherry, (negro,) to enquire into the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company,—the said Commission to be paid $6 per day while engaged in the work, and to have their traveling and incidental expenses paid.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Sweet offered an ordinance repealing section 2 of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to change the manner of paying the subscription to the capital stock of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company."

Mr. Sweet moved to suspend the rules and put the ordinance upon its passage.

The yeas and nays being called upon its passage, resulted in its adoption by a vote of yeas 66, nays 9.

Mr. Heaton, from the Committee on Revision, reported that the said committee had completed its work and now presented the Constitution as a whole.

Mr. H. moved that as Mr. Nicholson was familiar with the instrument, he should proceed to the Secretary's desk and read it.

Mr. Nicholson came to the stand and proceeded to read the entire Constitution, when Mr. Heaton offered a resolution that the same be adopted.

On the passage of the resolution, Mr. Heaton called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Durham said the Conservatives did not look upon this as a Constitution framed by the free people of North Carolina, but one forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. He, in the name of the Conservatives on this floor, asked that the capitol bell *be tolled*, while the vote on this resolution is being taken, as the death knell of the constitutional liberties of the free citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. Rodman made a speech *lauding* the Constitution and deprecating Mr. Durham's remarks.

Tourgee, also, had his say.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said:

"I rise to state that I have never performed an act more cheerfully in my life than the one which I shall perform in voting against this Constitution. North Carolina is the only Southern State in which a large number of the most intelligent and enlightened citizens are not placed in a lower position than those assigned to the lately emancipated slave. While I give credit to some gentlemen on this floor for magnanimity in this matter, I do attribute your lenient course in this State to the large white registered majority. The spirit of your party is proscriptive, and it is for the prudential reason I have mentioned that your usual policy is not pursued here. I vote *for the Constitution of our fathers*, framed by independent freemen, and not for one dictated to us by Congress. I redeem the pledge given to my constituents and approved by them when they voted against holding this Convention."

The question recurred upon the resolution.

The roll was called, resulting in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Mr President, Messrs Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott, Benbow, Blum, Bryan, Carey, (negro), Carter, Candler, Cherry (negro), Chilson, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Dicky, Duckworth, Eppes (negro), Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway (negro), George, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Gunter, Hall, Harris, of Wake (negro), Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Hayes, of Robinson, Hayes, of Halifax (negro), Heaton, Highsmith, (negro), Hobbs, Hoffler, Hollowell, Hood, (negro), Hyman (negro), Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, Kinney, Laflin, Lee, (negro), Legg, Logan, Marshall, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Newsom, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Pierson, (negro), Read, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Robbins (negro), Rodman, Rose, Stilly, Stillwell, Sweet, Smith, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Welker, Watts—86.

NAYS—Messrs Baker, Bradley, Durham, Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Holt, McCubbins, Merritt, Sanderlin—10.

Mr. Abbott offered a resolution that the President, Secretary and members shall sign the Constitution to-night, and members absent shall have the opportunity to sign between this and the 1st day of July next. Carried.

Mr. Sweet offered a resolution informing Gen. Canby of the different offices created by this Convention, &c. Carried.

Mr. Nicholson read a power of Attorney from certain parties, authorizing the Secretary to sign the Constitution for them.

After a great deal of wrangling as to the manner of signing the *immortal* instrument, it was determined to call by counties. All signed, save Messrs. Durham, of Cleaveland, Sanderlin, of Currituck, Lennon, of Columbus, (absent,) Ellis, of Catawba, (absent,) Hodnett, of Caswell, (absent,) Baker, of Edgecombe, Dowd, (absent,) Hare, of Hertford, Etheridge, of Onslow, Holt and Graham, of Orange, Merritt, of Person, McCubbins, of Rowan, and Bradley, of Watauga.

On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the House took a recess for 15 minutes.

[Here a most disgraceful scene ensued. Various Radicals sung ridiculous and absurd songs, and bedlam doings were generally enacted.]

At the expiration of the recess, Mr. Cowles resumed the Chair.

Mr. Rich offered a resolution of thanks to the President, C. J. Cowles, *for the very able and efficient manner in which he has presided over this Convention (!!!!)*

Carried, and Cowles took the floor to give his thanks! He was overwhelmed—his buzzum was a-swelling to the *busting pint*. His tongue was a cleaving to his mouth—and so on and so on to the end of the chapter.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at ½ past 7 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock, A. M.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Abbott was, on motion of Mr. Heaton, called to the Chair.

Prayer by Cape Cod Ashley, of the Convention.

Mr. Congleton offered a resolution that it is the sense of this Convention, that the next Legislature shall take into consideration the condition of the landless population (negroes) of the State, and if practicable, provide small freeholds for them, so that they may become identified with the interests of the State.

Adopted.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 9 o'clock.

NINE O'CLOCK.

House re-assembled—President Cowles in the Chair.

Mr. Heaton presented the following ordinance:

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained*, That C. J. Cowles shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the duties imposed on him by several ordinances of this Convention, and that the same be paid by the Treasurer of this State, on the warrant of said Cowles.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

The ordinance was put to a vote and adopted.

In accordance with the resolution passed some time ago, an address, explanatory of the provisions of the Constitution, to be appended to the Constitution drawn up by Mr. Rodman, was read by him and adopted.

Mr. Andrews offered an ordinance amending the charter of the city of Raleigh, making every qualified voter eligible to the office of Mayor and other city offices, which was adopted.

[Here some difficulty arose about the enrolling business, and the Sergeant-at-arms was sent in search of the Engrossing Clerk.]

On motion of Mr. Tourgee, a recess was taken until 11½ o'clock.

Gen. Miles was called on to speak, but declined in a few remarks. General Littlefield was next called on and spoke for some time and then sung a song.

Dickey, of Cherokee, also sung a song, and Byrne, the Secretary, sung a song, and several other musical mongrels sung songs.

ELEVEN AND A HALF O'CLOCK.

The President resumed the Chair.

Mr. Rich offered a resolution that the Secretary be authorized to employ an assistant clerk.

Mr. Abbott moved to adjourn.

The President said, that last night he had committed a great mistake *in vacating the chair to respond to the resolution of thanks.* He said he should have responded from the chair. He hoped that the Convention would excuse him, as he was *jubilant;* he was not aware of his breach of decorum!

Mr. Abbott withdrew his motion to adjourn, in order to allow the committee on enrollment to report the final and proper engrossment of the ordinance providing for elections.

Mr. Heaton said, as he had ascertained the non-engrossment of several important ordinances, he therefore moved that the resolution adjourning at 12 o'clock be rescinded, and that the hour of *one* be substituted instead thereof. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Somebody, the House took *another* recess for fifteen minutes.

At the expiration of the time, business was again resumed, when the committee on Enrollment reported back several ordinances, which the Chair proceeded to sign in the presence of the Convention.

The President then declared the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

LAUS DEO—saith the Reporter.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Jacksonville, Onslow County.

A portion of the Conservative citizens of Onslow met in Jacksonville on Tuesday, February 25th, 1868, when, upon motion of Elijah Murrill, Jerome B. Frazel, Esq., was, by unanimous consent, called to the Chair, and A. J. Johnston appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman, in a very appropriate speech, explained the object of the meeting, to adopt and endorse the meeting of the late Conservative Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on the 5th day of February, 1868, and of the delegates in said Convention from Onslow. But owing to no representative from the Fifth District in said county, not being represented in this meeting, the same adjourned over to Monday of March court.

The meeting met on Monday, officers as before, when, upon motion, the Districts were called and found fully represented.

Moved and seconded that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions for this meeting.

The Chairman appointed E. W. Fonville, Esq., M. L. F. Redd, Esq., and Mr. E. W. Mattocks.

In the absence of the Committee speeches were made by John B. Hussey, Franklin Thompson and others.

On the return of the Committee the following resolutions were handed to the Secretary to read, which were adopted by the unanimous consent of the largest audience ever present in public meeting assembled in Jacksonville:

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the citizens of Onslow county, in public meeting assembled in Jacksonville, do cheerfully and cordially endorse the action of the late Conservative Convention, held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 5th and 6th days of February last; and

WHEREAS, The platform adopted by the Conservative party is, in all respects, worthy of the confidence and support of all true Conservative men in Onslow county, and that we will abide by the same; and be it therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Conservative citizens of Onslow county, do cordially endorse and approve the course of the delegates in said Convention from Onslow, and that the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to them for their course in said Convention

And be it further Resolved, That we will, in the coming elections, vote for true and tried Conservative men for a member of Congress from this District, Governor, members of the Legislature, and for county officers.

And on motion of E. W. Fonville, the Chairman appointed a committee of two from each precinct to confer with the committee from Duplin to nominate a candidate to represent Onslow and Duplin in the Senate Branch of the next Legislature, viz: Jessee W. Spicer, M. L. F. Redd, John Shepard, B. E. Dixon, Z. M. Coston, Stephen Dixon, S. B. Taylor, Franklin Thompson, Jacob F. Giles, E. B. Koonce, E. W. Murrill, A. C. Huggins, John A. Coston, Harris Waters, Thomas Henderson, E. H. Coston, Thomas B. Holland, Jno. A. Freshwater, John W. Hill and L. O. Fonville.

And on motion the above named Committee are respectfully requested to enroll all true Conservative men between this and the coming elections.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

And on motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and that the Raleigh Sentinel be requested to copy the same.

And on motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

JEROME B. FRAZEL, Ch'n.
A. J. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Closing Scenes.

At 12 o'clock on yesterday the animals were turned loose and dispersed to their native jungles—except the imported beasts, which were sent to the temporary coverts which they have selected. All the white women and children in this city were kept in doors on yesterday, for fear of the consequences involved by unmuzzling such a motley horde. They can venture out this morning, as, perhaps, the last of the mongrels has either disappeared from our midst or is only skulking around in the purlieus, harmless and contemptible. The asinine Tourgee, the greasy Watts, the lantern-jawed Ashley, the well-fed Welker, the ravishing May, the nondescript Rodman—all are gone; the air is purer, the streets are cleaner, and the community is happier.

We learn that the closing proceedings of this infamous assemblage were even more discreditable, if that were possible, than any of those which preceded it and which have brought a disgrace upon the Hall of the House of Commons, that will render it an unfit place for decent men to assemble in for some time to come. Let all the disinfectants known to the Pharmacopeia be brought into requisition at once, to purify and to cleanse the infected room. Let the windows be kept open, so that the Spring breezes can have free and gentle play through the polluted arches.

In the barbarous regions of Africa, it is the custom, when human sacrifices are to be made and bloody rites celebrated—when beastial appetites are to be gorged and brutal lusts gratified—for the savages to form a ring and dance in demoniac glee around the intended victims. This African assemblage closed its session in the genuine and appropriate African style. One looking into their Hall at midnight of Monday, and beholding the scene then and there transpiring, might well have imagined that he had been suddenly transported into the regions of which Livingstone gives us an account. *The victim was ready*—the SACRED OLD CONSTITUTION of our fathers, under which we have lived and prospered—and the savages gathered around it, negroes and scalawags, hand in hand, and *danced* and sung boisterous and ridiculous melodies. This is no metaphor. It is literal fact, and will bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every true North Carolinian, that the good and honest old State has come to such a pass—that a set of apes and hybrids should be holding a brutal carnival in her halls of legislation and shocking decency, propriety and civilization by their impious and drunken orgies.

Pretty much the same scenes were re-enacted, just before the final adjournment, on yesterday. We learn that, after the *business* of the body was finished, speeches were called for from outsiders. A Gen. Littlefield, (a New York Broker or Agent of Wall Street,) and, perhaps, others, responded in strains of glorification over the murdered remains of civil liberty in North Carolina, and the excessive taxation of an impoverished people. This Gen. Littlefield *sang*, we understand, from near the Speaker's Chair—the seat of Macon and Stanly—from a book of odes, the disgusting melody "Old John Brown's soul is maching on," or something of that sort, lining it out to the Convention and the negro auditors, who joined in the refrain with boisterous ululation. Great Heaven!—*Have we come to this?* What words are adequate to express the horror and shame of good men at such infamous exhibition? What words can paint the evils, the depravity, the ignominy that must result from the rule of such men?

It is needless to add that the Conservative members all left in disgust before these shameful scenes. It has given us deep pain, for the sake of old North Carolina, to record these things; but it is due to history that we should mention them—due to the people in all parts of the State, to tell them what sort of men they allowed, through their indifference, to come up here to make a Constitution for them—due to all that we consider dear to denounce these things, that all lovers of the State may be aroused to effort to put down a "Constitution" conceived in such a spirit and framed by such travesties upon legislators and *men!* With this view we shall give to-morrow, if possible, a graphic *resume* of the details of these disgraceful occurrences.

STATE POLITICAL NEWS.

HOLDEN AT CHARLOTTE!—CHARLOTTE, March 17.—Holden and Settle spoke here to-day to about seven hundred negroes and TWENTY-FIVE WHITES. Gen. Rufus Barringer introduced Holden as chief of the scalawags.

Jenkins and Sloan of Gaston, were along. It was a very tame affair.

Two prominent colored leaguers had a fight near the Mansion House. "Nobody hurt."—Special Telegram to *Carolinian.*

MASS MEETING.—The white men of the west will hold a ratification mass meeting at Asheville on Saturday next. The News and Farmer, a sterling journal, predicts that it will be the largest gathering that has been held in the west in many years. The ablest speakers in the western part of the State have been invited to address the meeting.

FOR CONGRESS.—A writer in the Newbern Journal of Commerce puts forth the name of James Harlow Dibble, as a suitable person to represent the second district in Congress.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.—We learn that at a late meeting of the "League," in Fayetteville, two negroes, John Leary and Isham Swett, were nominated for the House of Commons from Cumberland. We are further reliably informed that orders have been issued from the "Head Centre," in this city, to the subordinate League in Fayetteville, that this thing must be undone,—that the negroes are good enough to vote, but that they are not expected to have the offices.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

BLACK MAIL.—We hear it rumored that the Wall Sreet New York Brokers have presented a number of the Radicals of the Convention with a new hat and a pair of gloves, with other substantial fixins, in consideration of passing the new financial project endorsing the North Carolina bonds, (many of which are held by the New York Brokers,) and directing the next Legislature to make provision, by taxation for the payment of the interest on said bonds, commencing January 1st 1869. People of North Carolina! Are you ready to be thus bought and sold by New York Brokers?—No, never! Rise in your might and defeat the Constitution, by a strong vote.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS!—The white men in Western North Carolina are arousing.—A large mass meeting is to be held at Asheville, on Saturday, which will be addressed by a number of distinguished gentlemen.

Maj. Marcus Erwin, one of the Conservative Canvassers at large, has made appointments to address the people at various points in Henderson, Rutherford, Buncombe and McDowell.

We are highly gratified at this. Maj. Erwin has one of the most powerful minds in this State, and he is a popular and effective orator.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives of Buncombe was held at Asheville, on the 7th. Mont. Patton, Esq., presided and Col. W. H. Moore was requested to act as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Col. Stephen F. Lee, S. B. Gudger, Col. W. Pickens, R. M. Stokes, Dr. Chandler, M. P. Penland, J. H. Merrimon and Rev. Branch Merrimon. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and the finest spirit prevailed.

Shall MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES and WHITES—*amalgamation*—be allowed? That is one of the issues.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The "Constitutional Convention," (So-Called.)

THE DISGRACEFUL CLOSING SCENES!

Corn-Field Dance and Ethiopian Minstrelsy!!

HAM-RADICALISM IN ITS GLORY!!!

After the members present had affixed their signatures to the new Constitution on Monday night,

Tourgee moved to take a recess for a quarter of an hour, flourishing, at the same time in his hand, a Freedmen's Bureau song book.

The motion being put, was carried, and Tourgee then repaired to the Secretary's desk and struck up the song, "We'll rally round the flag, boys."

Immediately the desk was surrounded by a crowd of inside and outside negroes, of both white and black complexions, who ent all the power of their lungs to the chorus.

As the song continued, the excitement increased—hands were joined all around, and a regular African corn-field dance ensued.

Each man commenced singing his own song. Among the ditties, that could be distinguished in the terrific din, were such as: "Sal's in the garden sittin' sand;" "Come out of the Wilderness" "Yallow gal, can't you come out to-night;" "Hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree;" "Old John Brown;" "Yankee Doodle;" "Hail Columbia;" "Star Spangled Banner;" "Sound the Tremble," &c., &c.

This bedlam scene was kept up until sheer fatigue induced the participants to stop for breathing time.

Some staggered to their seats—others resting their bones upon the floor. Kalvin J., thoroughly blown, managed to crawl to the Chair, and closing his eyes and leaning his head gracefully back, he yielded up himself to a dignified repose.

For some minutes a deep silence reigned over the house. All seemed to be asleep. Not a sound could be heard to disturb the solemn stillness, save now and then a deep and long drawn snore from the "archives of gravity."

Presently, Kalvin J. started up, rubbing his eyes, and gazing wildly around over the hall, convulsively clutching his hammer and brought it down with a thundering rap, and in an awful voice sung out: "*Delegates, arise;* resume your seats and come to order straightway."

This startled the *animules.* Various grunts, snarls and growls were indulged in, and full half an hour passed before their keeper could get them in performing order.

Three or four ordinances for providing fat places for different pets, both black and white, were read and passed, when another motion for a recess was put and carried.

A scene somewhat similar, but a great deal worse, if possible, than the first, ensued, and continued up to the hour of adjournment.

At 7 o'clock next morning, the show again opened. The animals came creeping out of their cages, one by one, looking a good deal used up.

No business was transacted until about ½ past nine o'clock, when some two or three more ordinances of the same character were passed.

Another recess being taken, Col. Heaton took the Chair, and loud calls were made for Gen. Miles, who, being a bashful man, excused himself in a few remarks.

Gen. Littlefield being called on, arose and expatiated "*a la spread eagle,*" and concluded his harangue by singing something to the tune of "old John Brown's soul is marching on"—the house, at his request, joining in with the chorus.

The Jaybird from Washington, and the Ready Relief Judge (would be) of the Supreme Court, Mr. Rodman, threw their whole souls into the melody.

Byrnes, the fat Secretary, and others, being called upon for songs, proceeded to regale the *Constitutional* and dignified Convention with "Sherman's march to the Sea," and other songs appropriate to the occasion of celebrating the framing of a Constitution for the free white people of North Carolina.

These disgraceful scenes, disgusting even had they been enacted in a brothel, were kept up until, in the language of Mr. Williams, of Sampson, the "dirty concern" adjourned—subject to the call of the President and Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Radicals nominated on Friday, C. J. Cowles, late President of the bogus Convention, for Congress in the Sixth District. H. H. Helper is announced as an independent candidate. John H. McLauchlin, of Iredell, is spoken of as the Conservative candidate.

BEAUFORT.—The Conservatives of Beaufort held a mass meeting at Washington on Wednesday last. The good old spirit prevailed. Our friends in that county are wide awake.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1868. NO. 7.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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STATE NEWS.

THE ELECTION.—We publish below the Ordinance in relation to the ensuing election. It should be carefully read:

AN ORDINANCE

For the Submission of the Constitution to the People, and the Election of Certain Officers.

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the Constitution adopted by this Convention be submitted for ratification, to the voters of this State, registered and qualified, as provided by the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Laws, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April, 1868. The vote on said Constitution shall be "For the Constitution" and "Against the Constitution." The said election shall be held at the places and under the regulations to be prescribed by the Commanding General or this military district, and the return made to him as directed by law.

Sec. 2. An election shall be held at the same time and place as the ratification of the Constitution, for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers, who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. An election for members of the United States Congress shall be held in each Congressional District, as now established, at the same time and place as the election for ratification of the Constitution. Said election shall be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this ordinance.—The returns shall be made to the President of this Convention, who shall give the persons chosen certificates of election.

Sec. 4. The Commanding General of this Military District is requested to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 5. The President of the Convention is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this ordinance to the Commanding General of this Military District.

Ratified this 17th day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed), CALVIN J. COWLES,
President Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

ANSON SUPERIOR COURT—SPRING TERM.—When we went to press last week, the court was engaged in the trial of Nick Williams, negro, for the killing of Peter Watkins, negro.

Counsel for the negro, Hon. T. S. Ashe and Colonel R. T. Bennett, of Anson, and C. M. F. McCanley, of Union. For the State, Neill McKay, Solicitor.

As there was some trouble in procuring a jury a special *venire* was ordered, and after some delay, a jury was drawn, sworn and empanneled. From the evidence there was no donot of the death of Peter at the hands of Nick the prisoner, with a pistol, and the question upon which the case turned was, whether the killing was wilfully and with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied, or without malice and accidental. The jury arrived at the latter opinion, and at a late hour on Wednesday night brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

The Judge sentenced Nick to twelve months' imprisonment in jail, and to pay costs.

Three other shooting cases, but not so fatal as the above, were also disposed of during the term: The first was the case of a negro for shooting at a white man; the second, a white man for shooting a negro, inflicting a slight flesh wound; and third, a white man for shooting at a white man. In the first case, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; in the second, defendant submitted, and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50; and in the third, defendant was fined $50.

With these, and several minor cases, the court was occupied until Friday noon, and in consequence nothing was done with the civil docket.

Judge Barns made a very favorable impression upon our citizens by his gentlemanly bearing, urbane manners, and the strictness and impartiality with which he presided. This week he is holding court in Richmond.—Wadesboro' *Argus*, 19th.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.—The names of the following persons, with a long list of others from the other counties of the State, have been recommended to Congress for the removal of their political disabilities:

Brunswick—R W Woodside, L D Thurston, D K Bennett, D L Russell, Lorenzo Frink, P Priolieu, Lewis Galloway.

New

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

North Carolina Conventions.

The welcome intelligence of the adjournment of the so-called Convention at Raleigh, has at length reached us. While we have not its acts in such shape before us as to do full justice to the subject, we yet know that it has done enough, and left undone enough to render it forever infamous. The page of history that tells the story of its deeds and misdeeds, will be the darkest one in the annals of North Carolina.

After the painful exhibition just concluded, it will not be uninteresting to consider for a few moments the Conventions that have preceded the "infamous Convention," nor will it be unprofitable to institute a comparison, hurried though it be. Within the last hundred years there have been seven Conventions assembled in this State. The first met at Halifax in the year 1776, and framed the Constitution of the State. RICHARD CASWELL was its President. The second met at Hillsboro' in 1778, and rejected the Federal Constitution, remaining in session fourteen days. SAMUEL JOHNSTON was President. The third met in Fayetteville in 1789, and accepted the Federal Constitution, remaining in session eight days—of this also SAMUEL JOHNSTON was President. The other Conventions assembled in Raleigh, the fourth in 1835, the fifth in 1861, the sixth in 1865, and the seventh and last, in 1868. The earlier Conventions were composed of the best men of that day, men whose names are as familiar as household words. They left upon the government they bequeathed to us the im press of minds second to none of the age. CASWELL, DAVIE, HILL, AVERY, HOOPER, HEWES, IREDELL, ASHE, PERSON, HARNETT, MCLAINE, NASH, STEELE, BURKE, GRAHAM and JONES, are names that North Carolina, at least, will not willingly let die.

It is at all times wise to keep a watchful eye upon old land-marks. It is at all times safe to tread as near as may be in the old paths. Especially is it wise to do so now, when madness rules the hour; especially is it wise now, when an insatiable desire for change seems about to remove every vestige of the government of our fathers, to pause and consider the acts of these reckless innovators, and to compare their course with that of the men, who, in times gone by, have held the destiny of the State in their hands.

Of all the deliberative bodies that ever convened in North Carolina, the Convention of 1835 was, perhaps, the most distinguished for social, moral and political worth; the most eminent for mental refinement and intellectual culture, and the most remarkable for the natural abilities of its members. The Convention of 1868 is notorious for the want of moral, social and political standing of its members, and notorious also for the want of ability, either natural or acquired. NATHANIEL MACON, venerable alike for his high station, years, wisdom, experience, simplicity and integrity, presided over the one—one C. J. Cowles, remarkable for nothing save his own utter insignificance, presided over the other. E. B. FREEMAN and JOSEPH D. WARD were Secretaries in 1835; Byrnes and Boner were the Secretaries in 1868. The Convention of 1868 was the first legislative body ever assembled in North Carolina whose members were apportioned solely upon the basis of numbers. In every other instance in the history of North Carolina and of the United States, the basis has been to a greater or less degree a territorial one. A familiar illustration in United States history is found in the fact that New York and Rhode Island are each entitled to two members of the United States Senate and no more. The Convention of 1835 was called into being by the voice of the whole people in pursuance of an act of assembly that expressly provided that each county should elect two delegates and no more.

The Convention of 1868 was called into being by the voice of a portion only of the people and by the freedmen, in pursuance of an order of General CANBY, in which the apportionment of delegates was, by the exercise of an arbitrary and irresponsible power, made with sole reference to popu lation. The pay of the members in 1835 was one dollar and a half *per diem* and five cents per mile for mileage. In 1868 the pay was eight dollars *per diem* and twenty cents mileage. The Convention of 1835 sat thirty-eight days; that of 1868 was in session fifty-four days. Each week of the late Convention cost the impoverished people of North Carolina as much as the whole session of that of 1835. In 1835 a member received fifty-seven dollars for the whole session. In 1868 a member received for each week fifty-six dollars. More than one member, in 1868, received more money for mileage alone, than delegates received for both pay and mileage in 1835. We venture to assert, though now unable to give the precise figures, that the delegates from the extreme counties, Cherokee, Haywood and Macon, Messrs. Garrett, May and Dickey, for instance, and possibly that from Currituck, Mr. Sanderlin, received three times as much for mileage alone as GASTON, MACON, SWAIN and MOREHEAD received for *per diem!* In 1835 there were only two Door-keepers. In 1835 the Convention had no Sergeant-at-Arms. In 1835 there were no Engrossing Clerks. In 1835 JOSEPH GALES reported the proceedings of the Convention without charge, and reported them admirably, too. In 1835 discussion and debate were free and unrestricted. In 1868 all debate was prevented except such as a tyrannical majority chose to allow, by the adoption of the "previous question." In 1868 Joseph Wm. Holden was paid six dollars *per diem* for reporting the proceedings of the Infamous Convention, four times as much as the great GASTON received for his services in 1835!—for doing what the Raleigh *Sentinel* did at the same time, and equally as well, without charge. In 1868 there was a Sergeant at-Arms, Door-keepers, "Servitors" and Engrossing Clerks, and all the other officials with which corruption and extravagance have, in these later times, surrounded legislative bodies—each one of them, doubtless, receiving more than NATHANIEL MACON received for his services! and all this at a time when the poor, tax-ridden, down-trodden people of North Carolina are famished almost for bread! In 1835 only white men and citizens sat in Convention. In 1868 white men and negroes, foreigners and citizens, sat together without question.

In 1835 Bertie was represented by Hon. David Outlaw.	In 1868 Bertie was represented by two negroes.
In 1835 Bladen was represented by Gov. John Owen and Samuel B Andres.	In 1868 Bladen was represented by Fisher and French (Sawyer and Sutler.)
In 1835 Brunswick was represented by Dr. Fred. J. Hill and Wm R. Hall.	In 1868 Brunswick was represented by E. Legg (Shebang Keeper.)
In 1835 Buncombe was represented by Gov. D L. Swain and James Gudger.	In 1868 Buncombe was represented by Thos. J. Candler (Deserter.)
In 1835 Burke was represented by Hon. Burgess S. Gaither and Samuel P. Carson.	In 1868 Burke was represented by J. S. Parks and W. A. Murphy.
In 1835 Cabarrus was represented by Hon. D. W. Barringer.	In 1868 Cabarrus was represented by W. I. Blume.
In 1835 Chatham was represented by Hon. Hugh McQueen.	In 1868 Chatham was represented by J. A. McDonald (Scallawag)
In 1835 Craven was represented by Wm. Gaston and Gov. Richard Dobbs Speight.	In 1868 Craven was represented by D. Heaton, Sweet and a negro.
In 1835 Cumberland was represented by Judge John D. Toomer and A. Mc Diarmid.	In 1868 Cumberland was represented by W. A. Mann and a negro.
In 1835 Greene was represented by Hon. Jesse Speight and Thomas Hooker.	In 1868 Greene was represented by J. M. Patrick.
In 1835 Guilford was represented by Gov. J. M. Morehead and Jonathan Parker.	In 1868 Guilford was represented by A. W. Tourgee.
In 1835 Halifax was represented by Gov. John Branch and Hon. J. J. Daniel.	In 1868 Halifax was represented by two negroes and Renfrow (Deserter.)
In 1835 Pitt was represented by Dr. Robt williams and John Wines.	In 1868 Pitt was represented by B. Laffin and D. Rich.
In 1835 Rowan was represented by Hon. Chas Fisher and Hon. John Giles.	In 1868 Rowan was represented by Allen Rose.
In 1835 Sampson was represented by Hon. Wm B. Moores.	In 1868, Sampson was represented by Carter and Hall.
In 1835 Wake was represented by Judge H. Seawell and Kembrough Jones.	In 1868 Wake was represented by three white men and a negro.
In 1835 Warren was represented by Nathaniel Macon and Hon. W. N Edwards.	In 1868 Warren was represented by Jno. Read and a negro.

Not a single member of the Convention of 1835 is a member of this infamous Convention, and after an examination of the list of the survivors of the former, it is confidently asserted that not a single one is eligible to a seat in the latter, and from what is known of the characters of those who have died, it is confidently believed that not a single one of them would, if living now, be eligible; that not one of them could or would have lived through the last seven years, and yet be willing to take the test-oath. It is confidently believed also, that only a very few of the present Convention could have been elected to that of 1835.

What a sad commentary upon the condition we have been brought to, when not a member of the Convention, most remarkable of all the Conventions of North Carolina for intellect, purity, patriotism and political prominence, is now eligible to the office of Constable! By the mere will of a single irresponsible military chieftain, the main principles underlying the form and theory of our government has been entirely changed. At one dash of the pen, we have been remitted from a Conservative representation with such checks and balances as the accumulated wisdom of ages had shown to be proper in a free government, to a government of pure brute force; to a government based upon population alone. And such a population! A population deprived of the flower of its youth and strength by war, pestilence and famine; a population emasculated of its wisdom and experience by the tyrannical act of the compeers in arbitrary and despotic power of this same military chieftain; a population debauched, debased, defiled, polluted and adulterated by the accretion of the ignorance, stupidity, depravity, lust, passion and crime of a servile race.

The first fruit of this new representation of numbers alone, is the infamous Convention. The next is a proposed Constitution which allows negroes to muster with, and to command, white men; which will compel the children of the poor white man to herd in common with negro children at the public schools; which allows white children to be apprenticed servants of negro masters; which allows negro guardians of white wards; which, in utter violation of the principles of the government of our fathers, fixes the representation of both Senate and House upon the basis of population alone; thus perpetuating the sin and shame of its own birth, and which by this means and others, destroys every safeguard for life, liberty and property that we have been wont to consider indisputable in a free government.

Fellow-citizens—brother white men—this Constitution is offered to us for our ratification or rejection, at the same time that, in the language of GRAHAM, THE OLD CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA IS A CANDIDATE FOR OUR SUFFRAGE!

Negro Equality.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that intermarriages and illegal interviews between the races should be discontinued, and the interest and happiness of the two races would be best promoted by the establishment of separate schools. Adopted.

We are truly glad to record the passage of this Resolution by the infamous Convention. We thank Heaven that the might and majesty of the people, of the true people, of the white people in North Carolina, at least, is great enough to make even the Radicals pause and tremble. We have, in this resolution, the last link in the chain of evidence to prove the design of the Radical party to force upon the people of North Carolina the loathsome doctrine of negro equality. It was not, indeed, needed; the proof was already full and positive, but nevertheless, in such a cause as this, we are willing to see it piled up as high as the Black Mountain itself, and a black mountain of black proof of black deeds it is! We have asserted that the proposed new Constitution allowed marriages between negroes and whites; allowed whites and negroes to muster in the same company; allowed white men to be commanded by negroes; allowed white children and negro children to herd together in the public schools; allowed white children to be apprenticed servants to negro masters, and allowed negroes to be guardians of white wards. As each clause was brought before the Convention for incorporation into the Constitution, the Conservatives warned the Radicals of the consequences. Each time was the warning disregarded; each time was the obnoxious clause made a part of the Constitution in spite of threats and entreaties, and in contempt of the dire consequences certain to follow therefrom. The right of protest even was denied to the handfull of gallant men who stood up so boldly and manfully for the principles of the government of their fathers!

This proceeding of course attracted attention. From the East and from the West; from the mountains and from the sea-shore, came up the murmurings of an outraged and oppressed people. The storm of discontent and opposition grew louder and louder, until finally the cowardly wretches stood aghast at the work of their own hands. They had sown the wind but they dared not reap the whirlwind. Their limbs shaking with fear they endeavor to conceal their crime.—Once more the story of the Garden of Eden is recounted: "And the eyes of both were opened and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons." Was ever, in the history of the world, a smaller fig leaf used to hide a larger —— crime? They grant the power, in plain, unmistakable terms, in the organic law of the land, to work all these six different forms of oppression, and then resolve that it is inexpedient to exercise this power in two of these ways; that it is inexpedient for the two races to intermarry, or to be educated together; thus admitting, if further admission were necessary, that it *is* expedient to muster together; that it *is* expedient for negro officers to command white privates; that it *is* expedient for white children to be bound to negro masters; that it *is* expedient for negro guardians to have the care of the property and persons of white wards! Verily, a fig leaf, and verily, a small one! There is no escape from it. They are caught in their own trap. We are at a loss whether to marvel more at their fear or their folly. This one thing will carry more joy to desponding hearts than anything that has occurred since the dark clouds began to thicken around us. The silver lining can now be seen. The enemy waver—now is the time for the charge.

"One Ballot Box and One Ballot."

The Raleigh *Standard* of March 16th, under the heading of "One Ballot Box and One Ballot," says:

"We have reliable authority for stating that there will be but one ballot box and one ballot for Constitution, Ordinances and Officers. This will be a great advantage. It will save both time and money. All that the voter will have to do will be to vote a single ticket, which contains the names of all the candidates for whom he wishes to vote."

The information above referred to was the telegram sent by a Mr. Sweet of the Convention, so-called, from Charleston, after a consultation with General CANBY, which was read on Saturday night previous, by President Cowles, and which we published with the proceedings of that date.

Doubtless this arrangement, as well as the time, was fixed up in Raleigh before General CANBY was consulted, and we feel confident that when the manifest injustice is brought to the attention of that officer, he will order the election very differently. A profligate set of sharp politicians urged this matter upon the District Commander before he had time to consider, or even the opportunity to become acquainted with, the provisions of the proposed Constitution of this State upon the question of suffrage; and while these party tricksters may have found an efficient soldier unused to the sharp practices of wily politicians, they will be made to feel that an honorable and upright officer will not lend himself to their base plans to cheat thousands of voters of North Carolina out of their right of suffrage.

We regret that General CANBY did not discern the object of these men in fixing the election in this State later than in South Carolina. Under the recent act of Congress but *ten days* residence in a precinct or county is required to vote, and as necessarily under the harsh operation of the law, most of the poll-holders will be Northern men, as few others are qualified, even if they always act from honest and pure intentions, there will be no trouble in bringing large numbers of the newly enfranchised voters from South Carolina, after having used them there, and perpetrating the grossest frauds in this State. This would have been prevented by requiring a simultaneous election in both States.

But this is a matter we suppose which has passed beyond the control of the Commanding Officer of the District, and we desire now only to call his attention to the proposed order requiring "one ballot-box and one ballot." We would ask how is it possible to carry out this plan or mode of voting, and at the same time comply with the ordinance of the late "Convention," entitled "An Ordinance for the Submission of the Constitution to the people and the Election of Certain Officers." The ordinance is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the Constitution adopted by this Convention be submitted for ratification, to the voters of his State, registered and qualified, as provided by the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Laws, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April, 1868. The vote on said Constitution shall be "For the Constitution" and "Against the Constitution." The said election shall be held at the places and under the regulations to be prescribed by the Commanding General of this military district, and the return made to him as directed by law.

Sec. 2. An election shall be held at the same time and place as the ratification of the Constitution, for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers, who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. An election for members of the United States Congress shall be held in each Congressional District, as now established, at the same time and place as the election for ratification of the Constitution. Said election shall be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this ordinance.—The returns shall be made to the President of this Convention, who shall give the persons chosen certificates of election.

Sec. 4. The Commanding General of this Military District is requested to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 5. The President of the Convention is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this ordinance to the Commanding General of this Military District.

By the first section of this ordinance no one can vote for or against the Constitution who is not a registered voter under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. The second section provides for the election of members of the General Assembly and all the State and County officers *"who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution."* Now the members of the General Assembly and State and County officers to be elected under the Constitution manifestly are to be elected by electors qualified according to the provisions of "this Constitution." "This Constitution" so declares, and "this Constitution" further declares that "every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, *shall be deemed an elector.*" The next section of "this Constitution," in reference to suffrage, makes it the duty of the General Assembly, from time to time, to provide for the registration of electors, but it is obvious that the ordinance before set forth supersedes this prospective provision so far as the present election is concerned.

The offices to be filled at the election in April are created by "this Constitution," many of them heretofore unknown in North Carolina, and the electors by whom the persons to fill these offices are to be chosen are also expressly defined therein, and it would indeed be monstrous in this first election under "this Constitution" to violate one of its leading provisions, and in doing so deny to thousands of our best citizens a right which even the bitter partizans of the "Convention" did not feel warranted in denying them amidst all the infamous enactments of that delectable body.

We therefore must respectfully and earnestly call it to the attention of General CANBY that the qualifications of voters for or against the Constitution are different from the qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and State and County officers, and it will therefore be impossible, if the ordinances of the so-called Convention are to be carried out, to use only one ballot box and one ballot.

The third section of the foregoing ordinance refers to the election of members of Congress, and delares "said election shall be conducted by the *same persons and under the same regulations* as before mentioned in this ordinance." This reference is to the first section, in which the voters on the question of the Constitution are defined. It can have no other meaning. If, however, it is true (as to which there can be no shade of doubt) that the members of the House of Commons (changed by "this Constitution" to House of Representatives) of the General Assembly of this State are to be elected by electors under the provisions of "this Constitution" before quoted, then every man qualified to vote for such members is qualified and has the right to vote for members of Congress, unless it is intended to override the Constitution of the United States in this particular. Section 2 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the election of members of the House of Representatives, says "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

Would a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not chosen by the electors prescribed by the Constitution, or chosen at an election at which a portion of those electors were by a law of the State or by an ordinance of a Convention of a State prohibited or excluded from voting, be rightfully or constitutionally elected? Certainly not, so long as the Constitution of the United States is respected, for no State can by statute or ordinance alter or impair its provisions.

We call these matters to General CANBY's attention, and earnestly appeal to him, as the supreme power in the State, to prevent the shameless violation of their own acts and the Constitution of the United States, by these wire-working politicians. Justice to the thousands of upright, honorable citizens entitled to vote for State and county officers, under the proposed Constitution—justice to North Carolina—justice to truth and honesty, demand that there should be two elections, or at least two ballot-boxes, so that all qualified may deposit their votes. We appeal to him in his order providing for the election, to so arrange the voting that thousands of our people shall not be wrongfully disfranchised, and we feel that we will not appeal in vain. The facts are too plain—the designs of these men too wicked—the consequences now and in the future too important, both to General CANBY's reputation and our welfare, that the plain provisions of the law shall not be enforced.

Ratification and its Advocates.

The advocates of the ratification of the new Constitution usually consist of three classes of white persons and no more, to-wit: Office-holders, present and prospective; the few men who really do not consider themselves to be any better than the negroes, and men of property who think thereby to avert confiscation. Of the second class we have nothing to remark.—As VANCE says, life is too short to argue with such persons. Neither, for the same reason, do we propose to say anything to the first class—nothing need be said. Their minds are not open to conviction and their hearts are closed to the appeals of patriotism. This class consists mainly of our Northern brethren, *so-called*, test-oath, iron-clad men and self-confessed traitors, who are looking forward to Congressional absolution from the penalties of their admitted treason. The interest that these people have to urge for the adoption of the proposed Constitution is so palpable that every man must see it. It is not to their advantage to tell the truth about the matter. All men are selfish—selfishness is one of the admitted failings of mankind. There is scarcely a man living whose opinions are not to some extent warped by his interest. Opinions and interest are very apt to coincide. We take it, then, to draw it rather mild, these men are not freer from the frailties of the flesh than are their fellow mortals, and as it is to their plain advantange to have the Constitution adopted that they will not be turned from their purpose by anything we can say. *Negro equality has no terror for them. Negro equality excites no loathing in them, for the reason that they do not fear its practical enforcement in their families. They think and think rightly, too, that their money, position and influence will keep the negro out of their houses.* THEY KNOW FULL WELL THAT IT IS IN THE POOR MAN'S HOUSE THAT THE NEGRO WILL ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE HIS EQUALITY.

To the third and last class, weak-kneed, craven-hearted men of property, we wish to say a few words. We are glad to think your number is small, and in the remarks we may make, we do not wish to be understood as making a fling at men of property generally. The great argument with you nervous gentlemen is, that "we had better take it—better take it, for if we don't, there will be something worse—something worse;" by which you mean, in plain English, that your property will be confiscated by Congress. *Neither have you any fear of negro equality. You know that your broad acres will keep the negro out of your houses.* YOU KNOW FULL WELL THAT THE NEGRO WILL FIRST ENTER THE HOUSE OF THE POOR MAN. THE POOR MAN'S HOUSE IS NEAREST THE HIGHWAY. In your selfish greed and cowardly fear you disregard the consequences to your fellow-citizens and think only of yourselves, and how to "save your lands."

But will you do it by adopting this Constitution? Can you save yourselves at the expense of your poorer neighbors. We assert that you cannot; that we are embarked in a common cause in which the life, liberty and property of rich and poor are alike involved. If we succeed the benefits will flow to us all; if we fail, one common destruction will swallow us all alike, whether rich or poor. *Property is in more danger of confiscation, speedy and entire confiscation, if the Constitution be adopted, than it will be if the Constitution be rejected.*

We assert this in all candor, in all seriousness and in all sorrow. If the Constitution be rejected, and Congress proceeds to confiscation, it can be for life only, and then only after due trial and conviction in court for treason. After your death your heirs take back your lands. The Constitution of the United States provides for this in plain and express words. But suppose the Constitution be adopted. By its authority both the Senate and House are based upon population. In the new Legislature property will have no representative. A member can take his seat in either House without owning a dollar in the world; indeed, all the members of each House may be newly washed bankrupts. Your broad acres will have then no Senate to represent them. Population will control both Senate and House. That population consists, in round numbers, of about one hundred and seventy-nine thousand voters, of whom seventy-three thousand are landless, houseless, poverty-stricken negroes, who all vote as one man.

Under the new Constitution the Legislature will be obliged to raise all its taxes from property alone for everything save school purposes. The capitation or poll tax is expressly required by the new Constitution to be devoted to education and charitable purposes. All the current expenses of your government, all the moneys to meet the annual and semi-annual payments of interest on your huge debt, due mainly to Northern creditors, amounting to probably twelve hundred thousand dollars *per annum*, MUST BE RAISED BY TAXATION ON PROPERTY ALONE. There is no possible means of enforcing any just proportion between taxation in polls and taxation on property to pay the expenses of the government. Whether they will or not, *the Legislature will, under the Constitution, be obliged to raise money from property alone.* How will they discriminate? Will the representatives of these seventy-three thousand landless negroes favor your broad acres, or will they favor such property as they and their leaders would naturally first acquire and possess? North Carolinians are generally land owners. Negroes and adventurers are not so. The negroes have property of no sort. What property the adventurers possess generally consists of "monies, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or other wise." Upon this they have already taken care to provide that the taxation shall be uniform; thus covertly protecting their own interest. Land and personal property are left without any safe-guard, and can be taxed to any extent without raising the tax on "monies, credits, &c," the only injunction being to tax them *ad valorem*.

It is well known that each negro has confidently expected to get his "forty acres of land." Suppose, now, when they have the balance of power in their hands, that these seventy-three thousand negro voters, who all vote as one man, require their representatives in the Legislature to tax your lands so high that you will be forced to sell them all, save what you have in actual cultivation (and you will indeed be fortunate to save this much under the accumulated expenses and outlays provided under the express provisions of this Constitution), would not each negro get his forty acres very speedily? Let a heavy land tax be levied and how long would you hold your surplus acres? Remember that this property can be taxed to any extent without touching monies, credits, stocks, &c. Perhaps the cry that you have heard so often repeated, that *the large farms must be divided into smaller ones;* perhaps the cry that *it is wrong to tax muscle, and brain and skill*, has now some meaning to you. Do you not see in this and every other act of the advocates of ratification the advance-guard of an army of agrarians, seventy-three thousand strong, in one column alone, closed up in splendid discipline, eager for the fray, marching rapidly on to charge your broad acres? The strength of the auxiliary column has not yet been ascertained. Are you weak-kneed land-owners prepared for the attack? What resistance can you make? Who will tell your grievance and to whom? Remember you will have no Senate to protect and represent your lands; they will be at the mercy of seventy-three thousand hungry, landless negroes. Do you doubt the will of these negro voters?—Do you doubt their power? Do you doubt that white men will unite with and lead them on? If these things be not so, why does the new Constitution impose a restriction upon the use of money raised by poll tax? and why is not land and personal property given the safe-guards of a uniform rate of taxation equally with monies, credits, joint stocks, &c.?

Confiscation by Congress is for life only, and then, after a long and tedious process. Confiscation by State negro taxation is final and summary. In the scarcity of money, if the lands should be thrown upon the market, what will they bring? *Not ten cents per acre!* Is not this confiscation?—Nervous land-owners, which do you prefer, Congressional or State confiscation? You cannot escape; as we said, we are all embarked in a common cause, rich and poor alike.

To our fellow-citizens generally we say, heed not the advice of men who take counsel from their fears, their avarice or their ambition. Such men are not to be trusted; and further, we beg you to remember that *those who advocate ratification have no fear of negro equality being illustrated in their own families; they know it may effect others; that themselves, their wives, their sons and their daughters are safe from the loathsome pollution! Believe them not when they tell you there is no danger of negro equality. The struggle is narrowed down between the great mass of the white people, especially the poor white people, on the one side, and the negroes backed by a crowd of hungry office-seekers, and such craven-hearted men of property as are solicitous only for their own safety on the other side. We have no hesitation in saying, in this struggle,* WE BELONG TO THE POOR WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

Duplin County.

The announcement that certain Radicals would address the people of Duplin, at Kenansville on Tuesday, caused a very large crowd of negroes to be assembled. It being court week, a large concourse of whites were present also. Col. MCKOY, of Sampson, and Col. KENAN, Conservative candidate for Congress, called upon Gen. Littlefield to ask a division of time, which was granted, but these gentlemen were limited to a half hour each. Gen. Littlefield, Mr. Heaton and W. E. Hill were the Radical speakers. Cols. MCKOY and KENAN replied. Their efforts are reported as highly creditable and entirely satisfactory to the large crowd of whites in attendance. Col. McKoy was really cruel in his excoriation of Billy Hill. The poor creature had but little courage left to stammer out a feeble reply. Col. KENAN acquitted himself most handsomely, and the Ohio candidate for Congress came off second best in this first encounter. Littlefield, Heaton and Hill made no impression upon the sterling people of Duplin. Our columns are closed up—on with the charge.

County Organization and Canvass.

The following gentlemen have been added to the County Executive Committee for their several Districts, viz:

Sandy Run—A J Westbrooks, David J Nixon.
Piney Woods—Daniel P Ward, C Z Costin.
Long Creek—Samuel J Herring, Capt Wm N Thompson.
Lower Black River—J H Murphy, Dr J F Simpson.
Holly Shelter—Robt Williams, Isaac James.
Masonboro'—John Beasley, Jr, —— Mintz.
South Washington—Dr H F Murphy, John E. Rivenbark.
Rocky Point—Jas S Hines, Daniel T George.
Upper Black River—Dr J B Seavey, Daniel Robinson.
Cantuck—Wm Pridgen, Wm A Lamb.
Middle Sound—A F Newkirk, Reuben Ennett.
Federal Point—Thos Newton, John Biddle.

The candidates for the Legislature and the County Canvassers will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, to wit:

March 31st—Tuesday—Upper Black River (Oaks)
April 1st—Wednesday—Leesburg.
April 2d—Thursday—Piney Woods.
April 3d—Friday—Point Caswell.
April 4th—Saturday—Cantuck (Colly Mills.)
April 6th—Monday—Long Creek.
April 7th—Tuesday—Burgaw.
April 9—Thursday—Holly Shelter (Bannerman's)
April 10th—Friday—Sandy Run (Batson's.)
April 13—Monday—Middle Sound (Humphrey's)
April 14th—Tuesday—Masonboro' (Tharpe's)
April 15—Wednesday—Fed Point (Biddle's Store)
Friday 17th, Saturday 18th and Monday 20th (at night) in Wilmington.

Radical Corruption.

We are actually pained to learn that even a Radical scalawag should commit so base an act as we hear has been committed by Turner, member of the Convention from Harnett. Living THIRTY miles from Raleigh, he charged mileage for FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR MILES—one hundred and four dollars to go THIRTY miles from Harnett to Raleigh!

So it appears that the honest people of the State must pay taxes on all their real and personal property—on their *horses and cows, their pigs and their poultry*—their *household "plunder"*—EVERYTHING—to pay eight dollars a day and mileage to such men as Turner, who says that his home, THIRTY MILES from the Capitol, is really TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO MILES therefrom, and PLUNDERS the State of twenty cents per mile going and returning. And it is said, too, that he went the thirty miles in his buggy.

Thanks, Thanks.

We are under obligations to our friends for a very general response to our offer of a campaign paper. Numerous single and club applications have been received. We are especially indebted to friends for a club of *ten* for the Daily and *one hundred* for the Weekly JOURNAL. Such favors are indeed grateful returns for our efforts to uphold the banner of the whites in this contest and to expose the errors and crimes of their opponents.

Fourth Judicial District.

At the Convention held in this city on the 19th, of the Fourth Judicial District, and all the counties being represented in person or by proxy,

COL. JOHN A. RICHARDSN, O of Bladen, was nominated for Solicitor.

Col. RICHARDSON is a good lawyer and will make a fine officer. He will doubtless make a thorough canvass of the District.

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE APPRENTICED TO NEGRO MASTERS? *That is one of the issues.* The mongrel Convention refuses to prohibit such a thing.

Second Congressional District.

At the Convention of the Second Congressional District, held in Goldsboro', on Friday, of which Gen. W. GASTON LEWIS, of Edgecombe, was President,

Col. THOS. S. KENAN,

of Duplin, was nominated for Congress. Judges M. E. MANLY, of Craven, and GEORGE HOWARD, of Edgecombe, were appointed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, with WM. S. BATTLE, of Edgecombe, and Mr. RADCLIFF, of Craven, as alternates.

ALEX. JUSTICE, of Newbern, was nominated for Solicitor of the Third Judicial District, and Col. L. W. HUMPHREY, of Goldsboro', received the nomination for Senator from the District composed of the counties of Wayne and Greene.

These are all admirable selections, and will give much strength to the cause in the Second District.

Col. E. D. HALL, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed the Convention at length, and his effort is spoken of in the highest terms, and added much to his reputation as a speaker. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the people are reported as being thoroughly aroused and impressed with the vital importance of the issues of the present canvass.

Col. Thomas S. Kenan.

The nomination of Col. THOS. S. KENAN for Congress in the Second Congressional District is a deserved compliment to this gallant young gentleman, and will doubtless be received throughout the District with one accord of enthusiastic approval. We know Col. KENAN, and in every position in which he has been placed—in private and public life—he is a gentleman without reproach. We extend to him, personally, our hearty wishes for his success, and cannot show our regard for the people of that District better than by hoping he may defeat the Ohio adventurer, who seems to have found his true status is deceiving ignorant negroes and reached the height of his desires in becoming their political representative.

RADICAL MONGREL GATHERING.—The great X. P. G. was sick, (so he telegraphed—*we* do not vouch for its correctness) and consequently did not arrive yesterday and speak in this city on the 23d, as was announced in his appointments. Settle, too, it was said, was sick, and this worthy also did not appear. But some newly arrived stranger in this State, one *Gen.* Littlefield by report, and Tourgee, the legal fledgling, who aspires to do away with the work of the best legal minds North Carolina or the country ever produced, came and met their fellow-amalgamationists in Thalian Hall last night. The whole of "Afriky" in this part of the country was there—men, women and children, together with their white admirers, and some few respectable citizens attracted by mere motives of curiosity. Seated upon the stage was a curious compound of white and black. The only *native* white man we noticed in this conspicuous position, however, was that young Russell, from Brunswick, who aspires to be a Judge, a position which he should recollect, by the way, requires a considerable amount of dignity to sustain. This is our idea, and has been that of those who have gone before us—but he may differ, and in all probability does.

The usual degree of seeming fairness and candor, which is assumed when occasion requires, was manifested by the speakers who addressed the meeting, including Litchfield and Tourgee. Surely to hear them talk one would think that the white men were the aggressors and had taken from the negroes untold privileges, instead of having their own restricted and encroached upon, themselves in a great measure proscribed and degradation forced upon them. We shall not attempt to enter into even a review of the points advanced in these speeches. Suffice it to say that the Constitution framed by the so-called Convention was held up as a paragon of excellence, an instrument perfect and void of defect, possessing equal attractions for white and black and a masterpiece of wisdom and justice, something claiming the unqualified support of the people, and in every way superior to the old piece of parchment which has governed our action since the Convention (in fact, not so-called) of 1835.

Such tom-foolery may do for ignorant negroes and corrupt white men, who find the ignorance of the negroes serviceable, but the white people of North Carolina, such as deserve the name of *white men*, constituting a large majority of the registered voters, are determined *to vote this Constitution down*, knowing as they do that in the providence of God the negro is their inferior, and can never be recognized as an equal. They do not believe in the Radical slang that "a white man is as good as a negro provided he behaves himself," but feel the proud consciousness of the supremacy of the white race, which they will maintain or forfeit all in the attempt.—Radical pop-guns may sound and discharge broadcast their wind of words over our land, breeding a pestilence in the minds of negroes, but the white people are determined and will act with vigor in the contest.

MASS MEETINGS.—The State Executive committee recommend the holding of Conservative Mass Meetings at the following times and places:

Raleigh,	Tuesday,	April	7
Greensboro',	Friday	"	10
Wilmington,	"	"	10
Goldsboro',	Wednesday,	"	8
Salisbury,	"	"	8
Statesville,	Tuesday,	"	7

Messrs. Doolittle, Hendricks and others of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Brooks, Eldridge and others of the House, have been invited to attend these meetings, and they are expected to come. It will be seen that the meetings are crowded, for the reason that these gentlemen can remain in the State but a few days.

Our friends in those places are requested to make the necessary arrangements for holding these meetings and further publication, &c. Popular speakers in this State are also expected to be present. Rally Conservatives!

SHALL NEGRO GUARDIANS BE APPOINTED FOR WHITE WARDS?—*That is one of the issues.* The so-called Convention voted down a prohibition of this possible outrage!

NEW HANOVER COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATORS,

W. T. ENNETT, of New Hanover.

———, of Brunswick.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

D. J. DEVANE,
C. W. McCLAMMY,
J. D. POWERS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

S. D. WALLACE,
W. A. WRIGHT,
DUGALD McMILLAN,
WM. S. LARKINS,
J. B. SEAVEY.

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL R. BUNTING.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT CLERK,

HORACE A. BAGG.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,

ROB'T B. WOOD, JR.

FOR TREASURER,

OWEN FENNELL, JR.

FOR SURVEYOR,

JOHN C. WOOD.

Our County Ticket.

We place at the head of our columns today the ticket submitted by the Executive Committee for the acceptance of the people of New Hanover. We feel justly proud of our candidates. Their names are familiar to the good people of the county, and there is not one of them who is not endeared to the citizens of New Hanover by services in their behalf. For ability, for high moral and social qualities, for a life-long interest in the welfare of the State and County, we commend them to the people, and demand for them their undivided support.

In submitting to the people of Brunswick the name of Major ENNETT, as one of the two Senators allotted to New Hanover and Brunswick, we offer them for their suffrages no stranger. His character and ability are well known, and shoulder to shoulder with many gallant sons of Brunswick, he has toiled through the weary marches of a four years' war, and with them rushed "i' the imminent, deadly breach." Major ENNETT will doubtless avail himself of an opportunity of addressing the people of Brunswick during the canvass.

White men of New Hanover! we appeal to you not to neglect a vote for this ticket. VOTE DOWN THE ABOMINABLE CONSTITUTION. And vote down the disreputable ticket with which negro ignorance and Yankee malice are attempting to disgrace the county. Now is the very crisis of our fate. Let every man do his duty.

Acceptance of Col. Richardson.

ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN CO., March 23, 1868.

Major Joseph A. Engelhard:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., informing me, as Secretary thereof, that the District Convention of the 19th at Wilmington, had unanimously nominated me for the Solicitorship of this Judicial District.

This action, my fellow-citizens, is complimentary, much beyond my desert. Heretofore, like the village school-master of Goldsmith, my sober wishes have led me "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife," and with no desire to enter the dusty and wrangling arena of politics, I have pursued the noiseless tenor of my way, an humble disciple of the law, satisfied with its rewards, and content in my vocation.

The office to which I have been named is not a political one, and, therefore, I accept the nomination with the greater satisfaction, in that it accords with the current of my life. If elected, I will bring to the discharge of its duties whatever force of ability I may possess, and my course, as Attorney for the State, shall be marked by the same degree of zeal and earnestness with which I have labored as a lawyer.

In the discharge of the duties of this position, political feelings, attachments or prejudices have no proper place; hence, while endorsing, as I do, *fully* and *squarely*, the platform of the Conservative party, and acting as I am, and as I entend to act, with it in this campaign, and as all my life I believe I have acted—in opposition to Radicalism and those whose politics I believe are antagonistic to the interests of the country. If elected, it shall be my aim to do my duty fully, without distinction or partiality, unbiased by political feeling, unwarped by sectional motives, and uninfluenced by consideration of class, color or condition.

In conclusion, I tender to my fellow-citizens who nominated me, a grateful appreciation of their kindness, and to you, sir, my thanks for the very polite manner in which you have made known their action.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN A. RICHARDSON.

For the Journal.

Proceedings of a Conservative Meeting held at Parker's Store, Bladen County, N. C., March 18, 1868.

Pursuant to a previous call and advertisement, a meeting of the citizens of Collie District, Bladen County, was held at Parker's Store, on Wednesday, 18th March 1868.

On motion Luther Cromatie was called to the Chair, and D. C. Shaw requested to act as Secretary.

On motion R. M. Devane, Daniel Johnson, M. M. Smith and W. J. Parker, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions.

During the *interim* the meeting was entertained by an able address delivered by Thomas H. Sutton, Esq., after which the Committee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That we the Conservatives of Collie District in Convention assembled for the more thorough organization of our strength in this District, do hereby endorse the action of the late State Conservative Convention, and do pledge our earnest and active exertion to carry out the plan of organization recommended by said Convention.

Resolved 2nd, That we recognize in the candidates nominated by the State Executive Committee, men eminently qualified to represent the "white men" of North Carolina, and we promise and pledge them our zealous and hearty support.

Resolved 3rd, That every white man in this District regard himself as specially called upon to exert every honorable effort to defeat the present effort of the Radical Party to crush the white man of North Carolina, by placing him under the rule of a negro government.

Resolved 4th, That the following persons be appointed a Vigilance and Executive Committee for this District: Samuel Andus, W. J. Sutton, D. H. Hashburn, Wiley Reeves, and W. K. Cromartie.

Resolved 5th, That we recommend the following persons to represent this District in the County Convention: M. M. Smith, W. W. Andus, Robt. Lee, Luther Cromatie and Kinion Johnson.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington *Journal*, with a request for publication.

Judging from the enthusiasm manifested in the countenances of persons present, we think we may safely say that much will be done for the good cause before the day of voting.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

LUTHER CROMARTIE, *Chm'n.*
D. C. SHAW, *Sec'y.*

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NUMBER 1.

THE ARTICLE ON EDUCATION IN THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

To the People of North Carolina:

In a short time the new Constitution will be submitted to you for ratification or rejection. All of you are much concerned to know what that Constitution proposes; to understand its direct assertions, and its intended constructions; to comprehend its immediate consequences and its remote effects. The article before us is one of immense consequences, and, if adopted and executed according to Radical policy, will stamp eternal degradation upon North Carolina. If it is not intentionally wicked, it is accidentally nefarious or stupidly diabolical. Its effect will be systematic demoralization, organic amalgamation and preconcerted infamy. But let us examine the proposed law.

1. *The origin of the proposed Article.*

It is absolutely a Yankee measure; it has nothing Southern, humane or desirable in it. We mean nothing disrespectful by the term Yankee; we simply intend to signify the New England type of life, which is not only hateful to Southern people, but is a by-word and a synonym among all nations for everything impertinent, impudent and disagreeable. When these Northern citizens met in Raleigh, in anxious and eager conclave, a few days before the Convention, and counted noses and offices, they discovered that there was not enough for all. Every one wanted a good fat office; that was the reward, they thought, justly due for loving the negro; that was their object in coming here, and, as Apostles for the spread of Yankeeism, they could neither execute their mission nor receive their beloved gold without a good paying office.—It became painfully apparent that at least one of their number could neither be Judge nor go to Congress; they, therefore, patriotically resolved that one should be "Superintendent of Public Instruction," and in order that the office might correspond in authority and pay with the aspirations and necessities of the occupant, they resolved that one of their number should be Chairman of the Committee on Education. True, others were on the Committee, but that was for dignity and effect; they were expected to bow down before the superior wisdom of Massachusetts, and they did it even to the very dust. This Yankee spirit is the Wandering Jew among the treasure houses and money vaults of nations; it loves gold, with all its heart and mind and strength, and hates its neighbor with equal force. Nurtured in a false philosophy, an erroneous theology, and a partisan fanaticism, vastly superior to the Caliphs of Bagdad, it honestly believes that colored people are intrinsically better than Southern whites, and that an unknown country parson from New England is a more reliable legislator than the most experienced statesmen South of the Potomac. This enormous self-conceit, added to extreme pecuniary leanness, taking advantage of a disposition somewhat prevalent, that concedes all things, profane and sacred, to Yankee greediness, has arranged an office of Education, and made it equal, if not superior, to a position in the Senate of the United States.

The office was created for the good of the occupant and the promotion of the party; it cannot have the most remote intention of good to the people. It was probably written in New England, or at Disunion headquarters in Washington City. It is doubtful whether the imported element in Raleigh had astuteness of brain sufficient to finish up a scheme so totally selfish, so consistently cruel, and so thoroughly destructive. In some place, and by some person or persons, it was manifestly a job done to order, to be shown to the Convention, but not to be touched. When Messrs. Durham, Graham & Co. attempted to civilize the Articles a little, by way of amendments, the party, seemingly by compact already formed, instantly broke the heads of the rebels with the celebrated, imported, Radical *previous* sledge hammer, and thereby wrote it in history that Radical programmes are not to be touched with impunity. This is the house that Jack built, the way he did it, and who is to live in it. These sapient, modest strangers now ask the good people of a great State to solemnly vote it into their organic law, that an office shall be created to appease Congressional longings, and that shall give to some unknown wanderer a dictatorship over rebel imps and Ethiopian darlings. The office, as intended, and as it will be managed by Radicals, is utterly unnecessary, and was no more intended for the good of the citizen than the militia bill was for the peace of the country. It is simply a legalized mode by which some adventurer may take money from the pockets of the people, and may, at the same time, force Yankeeism upon the State.

2. The proposed Article declares, that *the Legislature shall make provision for free public Schools in all the Districts, in all the Counties of the State.*

To support these Schools, the people must be taxed. There is positively no other way. The income from the general School Fund will not amount to anything of consequence for many years to come. To maintain such a system *at least* $400,000 must be raised; and of this, not less than $350,000 must come by taxing property.—Can the people pay this in addition to their other taxes? Is it not an utter impossibility? Does not the party know that it is impracticable? Does not this Yankee spirit have an ulterior and cruel intent, an intent worthy of Haynau or Borgia? Under the guise of a popular idea, do they not wish to grind property holders to powder? They confessedly wish to bring everything to their own level, which, as they have taken it here, is that of the negro.—They intend property shall change hands, and that all that is elegant and refined shall be blackened, blasted and brutalized. If any one thinks to the contrary, let him examine the enormous sums which this Constitution levies on property, and the mode and spirit in which it is done. This Yankeeized agrarianism raises its grisly front in every paragraph of the Constitution, sweeps its puritanic talons around every acre of our domain, and is the most rapacious of all the bloody devils of unmerciful conquest. These beggarly framers of the Constitution are magnificently free with other people's possessions; they have very little property themselves, perhaps a majority have none at all; they do not represent either the talent, property or true citizenship of the State, and yet they presume to lay a heavier tax upon us than was ever known in this country. The immensity of this foreign presumption has no parallel in history, and is unequaled in truth or fiction save by its own barbarous cruelty. Shall we ratify our own ruin; shall we kindle a fire-brand to burn the deeds to our possessions? Shall we submit to an additional tax of $400,000. to make a good place for one who hates us by instinct, and fanatically believes in social equality?—Pause, countrymen of Macon and Gaston! Look at this huge dead fall that is intended to catch a whole State at once! If you ratify this Constitution, you may prepare to pay such a tax, as was never known in America.

3. The proposed Article says, *if the Legislature makes no provision, then the plan submitted by the Superintendent shall be the law.*

This is the delicious part of the whole thing—the Yankee gem of legislation. Of course the Legislature will not agree upon any plan. Such a result was never intended. The Yankee Superintendent is to have it all his own way. He is to arrange the system in all its details, and he alone is to say how much tax we must pay. He may make it a million if he chooses. He is to be the autocrat of North Carolina, with more legislative power than was ever placed in one man's hands in any free government, with an absolute power of taxation unknown even to the monarchies of Europe, and a control from which there is no appeal. This is the plan proposed by these very unpretending strangers. They propose that all the districts shall build houses according to plans which will be brought from Massachusetts; the houses to cost from $300 to $1,000; each district to raise the money and build its own house. Not to be done voluntarily, of course, but by coercion. The law says nothing about it, but these are their private plans, their pet hobbies, which they show to their friends. They have already said that teachers cannot be found in this State; they must be brought from Massachusetts.—North Carolinians are ignorant boobies in their opinion; they want Yankees to teach the schools.

These are some of the things proposed, and for which they have made provision by contingencies and constructions of law.—They honestly think this best for themselves, and therefore for the State. They think they know more than any Legislature, and they want sufficient power to carry all their plans into effect. Will you vote for the Mogul? Do you propose to give him power which you know he will use for your ruin? We hope not.

4. The proposed Article says, *the Public Schools are to be free to all children in the State.*

The free schools are to be mixed. White and negro children are to go to the same schools, sit on the same seats, and recite together in the same lessons. Any objection to this, these latter day saints call prejudice. They say we must get over this, that it is all foolish and wrong. They pretend that mixed schools are not to be forced by law, that it will be left to the districts to decide each one for itself. This is a subterfuge, a palliation, a mere sugar coating to the black pill. Even this would be intolerable. In half the State the negroes would have a majority and would rule the schools in their own way; in other places there would be endless difficulties. But this is not the intention. The real design is to give all the benefits of the Public Schools to the negroes and the very few whites who will go with them. The law, as proposed, will admit this plan, and a careful comparison of its different parts will show that it cannot really be executed in any other way. Their intention was fully proved by Mr. Durham in the Convention. He put the question to a direct test, and was not only voted down overwhelmingly, but was treated with a disrespect, unworthy any deliberative body.—The only exemption from mixed schools will be where they are all black. The Yankee autocrats will execute this law with a relish. They will enjoy it. It will be as delicious as a Southern home was to a hungry bummer. They say we are aristocratic and haughty, and that it is a part of their mission to teach us our true station. They would greatly delight to place negro teachers over white children. They are fond of arranging colors in that way, and, in their opinion, it would be good for the whites and justice to the negro.

According to Radical interpretation, this would be the dawn of the millenium, an answer to the prayers of Henry Ward Beecher, and his amiable sister Mrs. Stowe, and a fulfilment of all the prophecies of the leveling school. The adoption of this article, and the election of a Yankee Superintendent, would be a greater triumph to New England propagandism, which, being interpreted, means the increase of mulattoes, than all that was ever effected by Grant or Sherman. All Massachusetts would hold a grand, infernal jubilee, when she learned that some of her most insignificant sons had unlimited power over the education of a Southern State. Lean, hungry Pilgrims would come in "shoals" to behold the spectacle and fill their pockets. What say you, ye North Carolinians; will you have mixed schools? Will you ratify such a law? Not yet, say 90,000 true men!

5. The proposed Article requires that *all children shall be sent to school at least sixteen months.*

This is the legisiative bed of Procrustes to force equality and insure mixed schools. It will bear terribly hard on hundreds of poor white Radicals, but these fanatical reformers care nothing for that. They care for none but themselves. Vast numbers cannot send their children to any other than the Public Schools, and, as these will all be mixed, they have thus devised a sagacious, merciful plan, by which they will force all the *poor white people* into equality with the negro. This is the real intention of this provision. What they cannot do by persuasion, they intend to do by force.

We beg to call the special attention of the industrious, honest, hard-working people of the Western counties to some facts. Our Western people are told that, as they have but few negroes among them, they will not be troubled with mixed schools.—This is a great mistake. It is the very portion of the State where mixed schools, if the new Constitution passes, are to be most abundant. The bill *compels* the establishment of schools and the attendance of *all* children between five and eighteen years old. Where the negroes are few, as in the West, there are not enough black children in each School District to have a negro school, even if separate schools are allowed. With a Yankee Superintendent, he would be sure to force them into the schools with the white children.

This is refined cruelty, a token of what is to come. The rich can evade it by sending to other schools, out of the State, but the poor will have no escape. Think of it, ye men of families. You may die soon.—Your wife and babes may be left without much of this world's goods. After you are gone, your children may be *forced* to go to school sixteen months with negroes. Your daughter, seventeen years old, may be compelled to recite with negro boys of twenty. They may make love to her, and call her pet names, and none can defend her. Open your eyes, fellow-countrymen; see into what a gulf you are to be led. Will you vote for such a measure as this? Not yet, not yet! Neither now nor ever hereafter!

6. The proposed Article *opens the University to all colors, dismisses the old Trustees and makes the Institution a political machine.*

A more outrageous government was never devised than that proposed for the University. It is red-hot with vengeance against the honest and good men, and is intended as a great manufacture of radicalism and proscription. The whole plan is already arranged. The President is already named, and everything down to bell-ringer has been planned. They are to have twelve professors. The present occupants, one excepted, are to be turned out with contempt, and all but three or four are to be freshly imported Yankees. The State is to be taxed to pay the present University debt, which is over $50,000, and an annual tax is to be levied so as to give tuition free to all the students; that is estimated at $25,000 per annum. In this way they will bring negroes into the University in very considerable numbers and will drive nearly all the whites away. This is their plan and what they intend. Do you want such a University? Are you ready for this additional taxtion? What good will this do the white men of the State? Their intention was fairly tested by Mr. Durham in the Convention. He may not have known their plans; if he did, he is a gentleman of great moderation to keep as cool as he did. In giving their schemes we have only told a part. The beauties of radicalism are endless.

7. The proposed article *prevents the Legislature from establishing any schools of any kind contrary to the foregoing principles.*

The article does not say so directly, but that is the construction intended. They intend that *all* schools shall be open to all colors, and that no others shall exist. It is intended to force all the colleges in the State to the same condition. By comparing the parts of the Constitution on Finance, Corporations and Education it will be apparent to all that the Legislature is to be prevented from assisting any institution that does not accord with the general rule, which is free entrance to all color; hence, if at any time the Legislature, having a white majority, should wish to create and assist an Institution exclusively for whites, it would be prevented by the Constitution. But the intention is to go farther. They intend to prevent any college or academy from ever being chartered that does not admit all colors. Their construction is, that all chartered institutions are public, being creations of the State for the public good; and then they will insist that the law says that all public schools shall be open to all colors. Thus they intend to bind us hand and foot, and educate our children to their social equality and amalgamation.—The plot thickens—you can see the hoof, horns and tail of the beast. Away with the monster!

These are the general principles of the Article on Education. They are here shown briefly, but accurately. No attempt has been made to portray their frightful consequences. To some extent the reader can see them for himself. They ask the people of North Carolina to adopt this as a part of their Constitution. There are 71,657 registered colored voters in the State. Will they blindly vote for a law, unjust in itself, and ruinous in its consequences even to them? Are not 50,000 of them opposed to social equality? Do they not see that the consequences are degradation and death? These Yankees are trying to force a condition undesired by a majority of either whites or blacks. There are 103,060 registered white voters in the State.—Not 10,000 in all are in favor of mixed schools and social equality. Pause, then, fellow-countrymen! A frightful gulf is before you. Do not vote for this Constitution. Do not make a law that will curse your children's children to the latest generation. Let us reject this Constitution, and hurl this mad party from power. As soon as that is done, another Convention will be called. We will then fairly and honestly make provision, as far as we can do it, for all the children—the schools to be separate, but the same provision to be made for the colored children that is made for the whites. This is the honest and proper course and the only one under which we can live.

Finally, the Article on Education is Protean in its character. It can be made to mean almost anything. Its good or evil will depend largely upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Constitution may be adopted, though we will labor to defeat it. On the Conservative ticket we offer you a good man for Superintendent. Vote for him. He has nothing to do with politics, but he is well known to the State as in every way qualified for the office. We know he is opposed to mixed schools, and is in favor of making a fair and equal provision for both white and colored. Defeat the Yankee Radical nominee for Superintendent, and if we must have such an odious Constitution, let us have a native whom we know and can trust!

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in the County of Richmond.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., March 17, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—A most enthusiastic Conservative (white mens') meeting was held to-day at the Court House, in Rockingham, Tuesday of Superior Court.

Peter McRae, Esq., was, on motion of Col. W. L. Steele, called to the Chair, who proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, and, on motion of Mr. B. H. Covington, Frank Sandford was elected Secretary.

The Chairman appointed Col. B. F. Little, James P. Leak, Esq., and Mr. John B. Buchanan a committee to draft resolutions, who, after consultation, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Conservative people of Richmond county heartily endorse the action of a Convention of the people, which assembled in Raleigh on the 5th of February last, by which it was declared that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and every good citizen is bound by its requirements.

Resolved, That we further concur in the declaration by said Convention, that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments ought to be, and were intended to be, "kept forever separate and distinct," and that neither can rightfully encroach upon the constitutional forms and prerogatives of the other.

Resolved, That we also concur in the declaration that this is a white man's government, made by white men, for themselves and their futurity forever, and ought to be governed by white men and none other; and that although we would not impair the rights of any man to the enjoyment of life, liberty or property, we believe that the good of both races inhabiting this country, imperatively demands that the governing power should be exclusively lodged in the hands of the white people.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent the white people of this county in a Convention to be held at Lumberton, on Friday, the 27th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress and to appoint two delegates to the National Convention, to be held in New York on the 4th of July.

Resolved, That we recommend Neil McKay, Esq., as a candidate for Solicitor of this Judicial District.

While the committee were preparing the resolutions the meeting was very ably addressed by Giles Leitch, Esq., Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, Col. N. A. McLean, Col. Walter L. Steele and Mr. H. C. Wall.—The meeting was ably entertained by these gentlemen, their addresses being long and edifying. Men of acknowledged ability—whose talents and virtue adorn this community—and some of whom have already written their names on the pages of American history, whose deeds only shine the brighter under the cloud of African dominion, and which all their offensive measures have been insufficient to blot from our remembrance, and representing too, the best feelings and sentiments of our people and the people of North Carolina, they raised the shout of warning against the adoption of the radical negro Constitution, so soon to be submitted to the people of North Carolina, which had its conception among the inhabitants, from off the coast of the Niger and of the stinking cesspools of Cape Cod, and which has so recently had its birth in this State, the adoption of which would be an everlasting disgrace; against negro supremacy and rule, the acts of disfranchisement, which shuts the mouths and seeks the degradation and ruin of many of the best citizens of the South, and the wicked purposes of that party, who, while they desire nothing but their own aggrandizement, and care nothing for the interest of others, have already disgraced the honor and dignity of North Carolina.

Conformably to the foregoing resolutions, the Chairman appointed the following (twenty) delegates to represent the white people of Richmond county in the Convention to be held at Lumberton, on the 27th inst., viz: Col. B. F. Little, T. R. Baldwin, W. D. Townsend, Esq., Dr. Arch. McFadyen, John W. Terry, H. Clay Wall, Capt. A. S. Cole, S. W. Covington, Col. John W. Leak, Frank Sandford, Dr. Peter W. Stancill, John G. Blue, John McKay Esq., L. W. McLaurin, Esq., J. B. Buchanan, John McKinnon, D. P. McKinnon, William Gibson, Malcom McNeill, Arch. McNeill.

On motion of Capt. W. P. Donald, H. Clay Wall was nominated as a candidate to represent the white people of Richmond county in the next General Assembly, House of (Commons) Representatives.

On motion of Col. B. F. Little, Capt. A. T. Cole (present incumbent) was nominated for the office of Superior Court Clerk, and Frank Sandford (present incumbent) for the office of County Court Clerk, and W. D. Townsend for the office of Sheriff. (If the Constitution, *so-called*, is rejected, the office of County Court Clerk will still exist, therefore the reason of the nomination.)

In concert with the nomination of Col. B. F. Little, by a Conservative meeting held at Wadesboro', last week, on motion of J. G. Blue, Esq., Col. Little was nominated to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress, and was recommended to the consideration of the Convention to be held in Lumberton on the 27th instant.

On motion of Capt. W. P. McDonald, it was resolved that the Secretary of this meeting furnish the proceedings to the editors of the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PETER MCRAE,
Chairman.

FRANK SANDFORD,
Secretary.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25—P. M.

SENATE—Mr. Anthony offered a resolution providing a seat on the floor for the Agent of the Associated Press during the impeachment.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill creating a provisional government for Alabama, which declares the Montgomery Constitution the fundamental law of the State, except wherein it conflicts with the Federal Constitution, and authorizes the State officers elected at the constitutional election to qualify and discharge the duties as provided in the Montgomery Convention, on first of May. It provides for convening the Legislature and the resubmission of the Constitution, which a majority of the votes shall ratify. The Legislature is required to ratify the fourteenth article. The district commander is to furnish all aid necessary to enforce this act.

The Western railroad bills were discussed.—The New England members advise further assistance, claiming that these grants enabled the corporations to control the finances and politics of the sections through which the roads passed, and complaining that the Western men had undue representation in the land committees.

The reversed rules were resumed.

The rule forbidding riders to appropriation bills was discussed.

The veto was read. The vote occurs to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the tax bill was resumed and discussed at great length.

No features affecting Southern interests were reached. The bill was finally passed. It goes back to the Senate for concurrence. Adjourned.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 25—6 P. M.

Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 9¾. Gold 138⅛.—Sterling Exchange 9⅞.

Cotton more active and ¼ cent better. Sales of 4,500 bales at 25 cents. Flour firmer—State $9@$11; Southern $9 35@$14 75. Wheat quiet. Corn declining—Southern white $1 20@$1 25; Yellow $1 29@$1 30. Mess Pork $24 62. Groceries quiet and firm. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firmer—Cotton ⅛@5-16d.

TRY IT!!

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE

AND

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

No. 89 *SOUTH STREET,*

BALTIMORE, MD.

To the Planting Community:

OUR SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME and RAW BONE PHOSPHATE having been tested for the last three years on all kinds of crops, by the side of all known Fertilizers, have proved themselves equal to the best, and have given to all the general satisfaction that we could desire, which we attribute to our close attention to its preparation—keeping it up to the standard at all times, and knowing what really is required to give a good crop, shall hereafter further endeavor to improve it in every way—Our rapidly increasing sales showing how well its good effects are appreciated by the Planting community, and are satisfied that all who give it a fair trial will be well repaid and pleased with its quick action, lasting effects, and increased yield of crop.

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

FOR

COTTON, TOBACCO, CORN, OATS,

Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Grass, &c.

This article is made of Pure Raw Bones and Phosphate Guano, rendered to a soluble form, and contains the requisite quantity of *Ammonia* to stimulate the young plants to get beyond the reach of insects; and also a large amount of Phosphoric Acid, to give strength and stability to the stalk and weight to the grain.

It excels Peruvian Guano in setting Clover, makes a heavier yield and superior quality of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, &c.; and stands the drought better, all of which are very important to the Planter.

For this valuable Fertilizer we only ask a fair trial side by side with any Fertilizer in the market, to attest its superiority. It is as active as Peruvian Guano for the first crop, and for succeeding crops far superior.

Every Planter should give it a trial, as the cost is more than repaid the first year, and its beneficial effects lasting.

Fine and dry for drilling.

ANALYSIS.

Bone Phosphate of Lime	60	per cent.
Ammonia	2 32	"
Soluble Bone Phos. of Lime	9	"

ZELL'S SUPER PHOSPHATE of LIME

Adapted to all Kinds of Crops.

With the advice and aid of the best Chemists, coupled with our long experience in the Fertilizer trade, we are enabled to offer to the Agricultural community a SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME which we can recommend to give general satisfaction, being manufactured from a rich Phosphatic Guano, containing 70 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, treated with Sulphuric Acid, and 10 to 15 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime rendered soluble; at the same time rendered quick in its action by the addition of Ammonia.

It contains all the elements of the soil that enters into the composition of the root, fibre, grain and leaves of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it has been deprived by the removal of the crop, and permanently enriches it. A trial will convince any one of the beneficial effects and advantages of its use over other Fertilizers.

On the Cotton crop it prevents the dropping of bolls, improves the quality of lint, and forces the plant out the reach of the frost.

Fine and dry for drilling.

Certificates from *many practical* Farmers, in various sections of the *South* will testify to the superior excellence of

ZELL'S PHOSPHATES

as peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of

Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Grass, Potatoes and Tobacco.

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE

AND

SUPER PHOSPHATE

can be furnished on *very* satisfactory terms and prices, by application to

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Manufacturers' Agents,
14 and 16 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

march 14 142-d2w-w1m

Radicalism in Brunswick.

We learn that the Radicals of Brunswick have nominated the following ticket, viz: E. Legg, for Senator; B. D. Morrill, for Representative; — Britt, for Sheriff; W. Strieber, S. C. Clerk, and John H. Theese, County Treasurer. We learn that the two last will not accept. Mr. Strieber is not a naturalized citizen, and Mr. Theese is a decided Conservative. No negroes are on the ticket. We suppose these hungry patriots complimented these poor, ignorant people by appointing them to complimentary positions in the meeting, but took care to nominate themselves for paying offices.

We would be glad to publish an account of the doings of that wonderful meeting, as we learn some interesting scens took place, if any of our good friends will furnish us with them.

Colonel Hall.

Col. HALL's effort at Newbern on Saturday is most highly spoken of. It seems to have worried the Editor of the *Republican* very much, who consumes the most of the space in the next issue of that paper in fruitless attempts to do away with its effects.

Orange County.

A correspondent informs us that Hon. JOSIAH TURNER has been nominated for the Senate in Orange, and THOS. M. ARNO and J. J. ALLISON for the House. All over the State the Conservatives are preparing for action, and are nominating their best men. Push on the column.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, lb	33	@	35	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00	@	15 00	From store	0 00	@	1 90
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00	@	15 00	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.				Cuba, hhds.	45	@	47½
2nd hand	2 25	@	3 00	do bbls.	00	@	50
New	3 00	@	3 50	Sugar house	42½	@	45
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,				do bbls.	00	@	47½
Tallow	18	@	20	Syrup, bbls.	60	@	1 00
Adamantine	22	@	23	NAVAL STORES,			
Sperm	50	@	55	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,				Virgin	0 00	@	3 20
Java	38	@	40	Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 20
Laguayra	28	@	30	Hard	0 00	@	2 00
Rio	21	@	25	Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	2 05
St. Domingo	28	@	30	Tar, in ordr'd	00	@	2 25
COTTON, ₱ lb.,				Pitch, City	2 75	@	3 00
Ord. to Mid'g	20	@	22½	Rosin, pale	4 50	@	5 00
Strict Mid'g.		@	23	do No. 1	3 00	@	4 00
COTTON BAGGING,				do No. 2	2 20	@	2 25
Gunny, ₱ yd	22	@	24	do No. 3	2 10	@	2 15
Dundee	26	@	28	Spirits Turpentine,			
Rope, ₱ lb	8	@	14	₱ gal	00	@	60
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	1 55	NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
DOMESTICS,				Cut	6 00	@	7 00
Sheeting, ₱ yard	14	@	16	OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Yarn, ₱ 5 lbs	65	@	1 70	Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65	@	75	Linseed	1 40	@	1 50
FISH, ₱ bbl.,				Machinery	1 75	@	2 00
Mackerel,				Kerosene	55	@	65
No. 1	20 00	@	21 00	PEA NUTS,	2 50	@	2 75
No. 2	16 00	@	18 00	POTATOES,			
No. 3	15 00	@	16 00	Sweet, bush	1 10	@	1 25
Mullets	8 00	@	9 00	Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Herring,				PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
East	0 00	@	0 00	N. C. Bacon.			
N.C. roe	00 00	@	0 00	Hams	18	@	20
do cut,	0 00	@	0 00	Middlings	16	@	17
do gross,	0 00	@	0 00	Shoulders	13	@	15
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9	@	10	Lard, N. C.	18	@	19
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern				do North'n	14½	@	17½
Family	12 50	@	17 00	Butter, N. C.	30	@	35
Superfine	10 00	@	11 00	do North'n	45	@	55
Fine	9 00	@	9 50	Cheese	15	@	18
NORTH CAROLINA,				PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
Family	13 00	@	14 00	City Mess	26 00	@	27 00
Superfine	12 50	@	13 00	Thin "	00 00	@	26 00
GLUE, ₱ lb	20	@	25	Prime,	00 00	@	25 00
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32	Rump	00 00	@	00 00
GUANO, Peruvian,				SALT,			
Per ton	85 00	@	90 00	Alum, bush	0 50	@	60
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,				Liverpool, sack, ground.			
Corn	1 25	@	1 35	cargo	0 00	@	0 00
Oats	95	@	1 00	from store	2 20	@	2 25
Peas, Cow	1 60	@	1 75	American	2 00	@	2 10
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 50	SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Carolina	11½	@	12	Cuba	15	@	16
HIDES, ₱ lb.,				Porto Rico	13	@	15
Green	9	@	9½	C	15½	@	16½
Dry	12½	@	15	B	16½	@	17
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,				A	00	@	17½
Eastern	1 25	@	1 30	Crushed	00	@	18½
Northern	1 00	@	1 20	SOAP, ₱ lb.			
IRON, ₱ lb.,				Northern,	7	@	11
English, ass'd	8	@	10	Wilmington,			
American, ref.	0	@	10	Ext. Family,	10½	@	11
American, sheer	9	@	10	Family	10	@	10
Swede	10	@	12	Chemical,	9½	@	10
Hoop, ₱ ton.	140 00	@	145 00	Pale	7½	@	8
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)				SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Whiskey,	1 40	@	2 25	Contract	3 50	@	4 50
Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00	Common	2 50	@	3 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,			
Gin	4 00	@	7 00	W. O. bbl	00 00	@	00 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00	R. O. hhd	00 00	@	00 00
LUMBER, (River,				TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Fl'r Bds	14 00	@	18 00	Shipping	00 00	@	11 00
Wide do	10 00	@	12 00	Mill, prme	8 50	@	9 00
Scantling	8 00	@	10 00	Mill Fair	7 50	@	8 00
				Mill, inferior to ord.	5 00	@	7 00
				TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

**March

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

CONSTITUTION

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Section 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this tate owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of, any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

Sec. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 8. The Legislative, Executive and Supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 10. All elections ought to be free.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and not be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence unless found guilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors with the right of appeal.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or dissezied of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Sec. 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to effect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 23. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Sec. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 27. The people have a right to the privileges of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 28. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Sec. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 30. No hereditary emoluments, priveleges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively, sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Sec. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and are hereby forever prohibited within this State.

Sec. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 36. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit: a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Sec. 3 The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be had after the year 1871, the Senate shall be composed of members elected from Districts constituted as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden shall elect two senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleaveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-ninth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress. That each Senate District shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants excluding aliens and *Indians* not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory and no county shall be divided into the formation of a Senate District unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the Districts for the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Sec. 7. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and *Indians* not taxed, shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Sec. 8. Until the General Assembly shall have made the apportionment as hereinbefore provided, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, to wit:

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Sec. 9. Each member of the Senate shall be not less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 10. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 11. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of any infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given under such direction, and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 15. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sec. 18. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 19. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered upon the journal.

Sec. 20. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 21. The Lieutenant Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

Sec. 22. The Senate shall choose its other officers, and also a speaker (*pro tempore*) in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 23. The style of the acts shall be—"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

Sec. 24. Each house shall be judge of the qualification and election of its own members; shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day or other place

Sec. 25. All bills and resolutions of a leislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

Sec. 26. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 27. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

Sec. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in either house, by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

Sec. 29. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.—The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this Constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter, and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor (in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State) a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, who shall be elected for a term of four years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same times and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next, after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: provided, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January 1869.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of those two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation, that he will support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor to which he has been elected.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, (except in cases of impeachment,) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall annually communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of commutation, pardon, or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the Public Institutions of the State shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly severally report to the Governor who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly; and the Governor may at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective officers, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions by and with the advice of the council of State, to convene the General Assembly, in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purposes for which they are thus convened.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which shall be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

Sec. 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall for the same period be allowed to the speaker of the house of Representatives, and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

Sec. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieut. Governor until the disabilities shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant Governor shall be unable to preside over the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the pwers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities be removed or a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the senate to administer the Government, the Secretary of State shall convene the senate, that they may elect such President.

Sec. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place and the person chosen, shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this Article.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute *ex officio* the Council of the State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum; their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney General shall be *ex officio* the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this Article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

Sec. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued by the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 17. There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits shall be abolished, and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party, against a person charged with a public offence, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished and the fact at issue tried by order of court before a jury.

Sec 2. Three Commissioners shall be appointed by this Convention to report to the General Assembly at its first session after this constitution shall be adopted by the people, rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the Convention shall provide for the Commissioners a reasonable compensation.

Sec. 3. The same Commissioners shall also report to the General Assembly as soon as practicable, a code of law of North Carolina. The Governor shall have power to fill the vacancies occurring in this Commission.

Sec. 4. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme court, Superior courts, courts of justices of the Peace and special courts.

Sec. 5. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Senate; a majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 6. The House of Represent tives solely, shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached the Chief Justice shall preside.

Sec. 7. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec 8. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

Sec. 9. There shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held at the seat of government of the State in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interest may require.

Sec. 10. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of fact shall be tried before this court: and the court shall have power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior courts.

Sec. 11. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory: no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

Sec. 12. The State shall be divided into twelve judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a superior court in each county in said district, at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall be sooner disposed of.

Sec. 13. Until altered by law the following shall be the judicial districts:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District—Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Green, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowell.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

Sec. 14. Every Judge of a Superior Court shall reside in his District while holding his office. The Judges may exchange Districts with each other with the consent of the Governor, and the Governor, for good reasons which he shall report to the Legislature at its current or next session, may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms of said courts in lieu of the Judge in whose District they are.

Sec. 15. The Superior Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions, whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other Courts, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

Sec. 16. The Superior Courts shall have appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or fact, determined by a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace, where the matter in controvesy exceeds twenty-five dollars, and of matters of law in all cases.

Sec. 17. The Clerks of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing of orphans, to audit the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and of such other matters as shall be prescribed by law. All issues of fact joined before them shall be transferred to the Superior Courts for trial, and appeals shall lie to the Superior Courts from their judgments in all matters of law.

Sec. 18. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by jury, in which case the finding of the Judge upon the fact, shall have the force and effect of a verdict of a jury.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of Special Courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns, where the same may be necessary.

Sec. 20. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court and shall hold his office for eight years.

Sec. 21. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 22. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

Sec. 23 The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article; but the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 24. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this constitution, or to the constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

Sec. 25. Actions at law, and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the Courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change, and all such actions and suits, commenced before, and pending at, the adoption by the General Assembly, of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined, according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

Sec. 26. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected in like manner, and shall hold their offices for eight years; but the Judges of the Superior Courts elected at the first election under this constitution, shall, after their election, under the superintendence of the justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years.

Sec. 27. The General Assembly may provide by law that the judges of the Superior Courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

Sec. 28. The Superior Courts shall be, at all times, open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

Sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

Sec. 30. In each county a Sheriff and Coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a Constable, elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in the county, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause, in any of the offices created by this section, the Commissioners for the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

Sec. 31. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of this Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election.

Sec. 32. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold their offices for the term prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 33. The several justices of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of all civil actions founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy, all criminal matters arising within their counties wherein the punishments cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he should cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action, may appeal to the Superior Court from the same, and if the judgment shall exceed twenty-five dollars, there may be a new trial of the whole matter in the appellate court; but if the judgment shall be for twenty-five dollars or less, then the case shall be heard in the appellate court only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal nature the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice he shall make a record of the proceedings, and like the same with the Clerk of the Superior Court of his county.

Sec. 34. When the office of Justice of the Peace shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the time, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the superior court for the county, shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Sec. 35. In case the office of clerk of a superior court for a county shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge of the superior court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhaitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash.—The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be appied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

Sec. 3 Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rate, all monies, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise: and also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises and incomes. *Provided*, That no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

Sec. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

Sec. 6. Property belonging to the state or to municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to the value of not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. The taxes levied by the commissioners of the several counties, for county purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for special purposes and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

Sec. 8. Every act of the General Assembly, levying a tax, shall state the special object to which it is to be appied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith.

Sec. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

Sec. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter provided shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office. So help me God.

Sec. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First. All persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second. All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or mal-practice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 1. In each County, there shall be elected, biennially, by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Five Commissioners.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, Schools, Roads, Bridges, levying of taxes and finances of the County, as may be prescribed by law. The Register of Deeds shall be *ex officio* Clerk of the board of Commissioners.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, first elected in each county, to divide the same into convenient districts, to determine the boundaries and prescribe the names of the said districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

Sec. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section, by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government and shall be known as townships.

Sec. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected, by the qualified voters thereof, a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county Commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the Township as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of Justices of the Peace in cities and towns and in those Townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every Township there shall also be bienially elected a School Committee consisting of three persons whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The township Board of Trustees, shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make return to the County Commissioners, for revision as may be prescribed by law. The Clerk shall also be *ex officio* Treasurer of the townships.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied, or collected by any officers of the same, accept for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein.

Sec. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or Township Treasure, except by authority of law.

Sec. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township, shall be uniform, and *ad valorem*, upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

Sec. 10. The county officers first elected under the prov